The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,470—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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ED MAP OF INDIA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5.287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P^r & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	....	4,409	16th April,
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,186	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RE... TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino...	2,312	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
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Book...PASSAGES } England
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WI... AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N...

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain, Schmitz, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 30th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

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BOMBAY to NAPLES a... GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th Feb., 1...
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti...	15th March 1...
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th April, 19...

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDR... and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th Feb...
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th M...
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	26th...

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS... OF WINE AND...

SINGLE TICK...

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class...

RETURN TICKETS... 1st Class Rs...

SPECIAL R...

To BRINDI... 325

...tion.

...es or

...RONG-

...d.,

...Building.

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...CO.)

...MA MARU"

...04 tons, WILL ... CHINA and

For freight ...

...UMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

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Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
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"LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND;

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

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EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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NECKLACES IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS With Diamond Mounted Bars.

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A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Roundels of different coloured Stones.

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To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as

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Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1	2
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Cooked, in slices "	2	8

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STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1	6
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CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1	12
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CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1	0
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CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0	14
AMERICAN "	0	12
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Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

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Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
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Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
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Egg Frames.
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Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
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Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
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Nut Dishes.
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Peg Measures.
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Powder Boxes.
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Salt Cellars.
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Sauce Boats.
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A SEAT IN THE SADDLE.

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"A Generous and Gigantic Enterprise," Trained and Wild Animals, Arenic and Aerial Marvels, from Everywhere Under the Sun.

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A WHOLE ARMY OF NOTED ARTISTES, BROUGHT BY SPECIAL TRAIN FROM CALCUTTA.

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After her performance on the High Trapeze and Still Bar, Mdlle. Adalina will first turn a Triple Somersault from the Trapeze to the Net. She will afterwards ascend to the highest position the building will allow, and drop backwards, revolving twice in her descent, to the Net. This is the most graceful and artistic act ever introduced to the public.

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Famous, Ingenious, Incredible, and Incomparable Gymnasts.

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Mid-air Cyclist. A pirouetting Nymph with a Rhythm in her Evolutions to match a poet's fancy.

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Acrobatic Wonders from the London Hippodrome as polished in their pretty poses as the most famous model in the artists' studio.

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Acrobatic Wonders, Peers of Art a Collapsible Column of Heroic Humanity hurling itself to Earth.

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The dashing hurdle rider.

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Grander, more Stupendous, and more Gorgeous than ever before. It Stands Supreme.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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Boxes, 6 Chairs	...	20	0
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Chairs	...	2	0
Stalls	...	1	0
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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

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HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

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A box of the 30 principal medicines...	...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	...	3	4	0
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Manual of Homœpathy	...	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	...	0	8	0
Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	...	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties	...	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	...	4	0	0

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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	...	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	...	2	8	0
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(Only Advertisements of Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at on Rupee each. Do not miss the opportunity and have a look at them.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE. Excellent condition. Owner going Home. Rs. 275. Address, A. L. "Bombay Gazette." Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED PARTNERS to Work Copper, Iron, Coal, or China Clay-Mines, near Ry. communication. Apply to Box No. 219 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 141. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

TO BE LET.—SOUTHERN PORTION of TOP and GROUND FLOOR of Admiralty House, at Middle Colaba, Rs. 125 and Rs. 85. Apply BOMANJI E. MORRIS, 18 Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road.

TO LET.—MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S FURNISHED HOUSE at Malabar Hill, from 1st April next. Apply to HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5—12 Queen's Road.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

LADIES and Gentlemen are practically trained for business life and the recognised Examinations in Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand at the KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Full success and satisfaction guaranteed. Situations given to Pupils when ready. Full particulars as to Fees, &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY. Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 7.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application, Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Re 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST and ANNUITY WARRANTS to 31st. December, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

F. T. RICKARDS, for AGENT.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

PITMAN'S METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, LONDON.

BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION

WILL be held in the middle of March. INTENDING CANDIDATES are requested to forward their APPLICATION together with a fee of Rs. 10 per head by the end of January 1902.

SHAPOORJI BOMONJI BILLIMORIA, Local Secretary, 10, Churchgate Street, Fort.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th. THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE. For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN, Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS, The Knowle, Panchgani.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

W. P. KOE, Lieut., R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Trea.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of an experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER, on Rs. 450, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem, plus Rs. 50 per mensem conveyance allowance.

Applications stating age and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 10th February by the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE, Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has purchased the Goodwill and Assets of the business of Cutlery and Hardware lately carried on by the late HAJI GANI ALLANA under the style and firm of HAJI GANNI ALLANA at No. 194 Bangri Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay, from Moosa Haji Gani, Abdul Rehman Haji Gani, Joosab Haji Gani and Julaikhabai, the heirs of the said Haji Gani Allana and is now the sole and absolute owner of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana. All persons having any business dealings with and owing any money to the said firm are requested to communicate with and pay such debts to the undersigned. And all persons having any claims against the said firm of Haji Gani Allana are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st Instant, otherwise such claims will not be considered valid.

If any person hereafter deals with any one except the undersigned in the name of Haji Gani Allana he will do so at his risk. Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી હુસેન અલાના દા૦ પોતે.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late HAJI GANI ALLANA, have SOLD and TRANSFERRED to Mr. HOOSEIN ALLANA the Good will and assets of the business of the firm of HAJI GANI ALLANA in Cutlery and Hardware carried on at No. 194, Bangri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons are therefore requested to pay the sums due to the said firm of Haji Gani Allana and to communicate with him in connection with the business of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી મુસા હાજી ગનીની સઈ દા૦ પોતે.

સહી અબદુલ રેમાન હાજી ગની દા૦ પોતે.

૦ બાઈ જુલેખાબાઈની નીશાની

તથા જુસબ હાજી ગનીની વાલી તરીકે.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 26.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Store Keeper General Supply and Transport at Bombay up to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below:—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

Description of Articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which tenders will be received.
Sheets Cotton for Barrack .... Sheets Cotton for Hospital for all the Stations in the Bombay Command delivered at Bombay.........	Bombay.	As provided for in the Schedule.	1st April, 1902.	31st March, 1903.	Rs. As provided for in the Tender.	10th Feb., 1902.
Hospital Wines and Spirits for all the Stations in the Bombay Command delivered at Bombay.........	Bombay.					15th Feb., 1902.

H. R. F. Anderson, Major,
Store Keeper General S. & T.

Store Keeper General's Office, Bombay, 22 January, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1902, at 2-30 p.m., for the purpose of appointing Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy and Co. as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in place of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee who have resigned.

The following resolutions will be placed before the meeting:—

(a) That the Firm of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee having resigned their office as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, clause 97 of the Company's Articles of Association be repealed, and that the following article be substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say:—

"The firm of Messrs. Munji Nathoobhoy and Co. and their successors (hereinafter collectively called "the said Firm") shall be and are hereby appointed the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company until they shall be removed from office by a special Resolution, and any firm which by death or retirement of any partner or by the admission of any new partner or otherwise shall from time to time and at any time hereafter succeed to the business of the said existing firm shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed the successors of the said existing Firm. As such Secretaries and Treasurers as aforesaid, the said Firm shall perform such duties as shall be required to be performed by them under the provisions of these presents, and generally they shall carry on and conduct the business of the Company under the supervision of the Director, and shall, for their services, receive a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the gross amount of the Company's Bills for Pressing and office allowance. The Company shall enter into an agreement with said firm within the terms and to the effect aforesaid, and such Agreement shall contain such Provisions as shall be usual and necessary"

(b) That the name of the Firm of "Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy and Co. be and is hereby substituted instead of the name of "Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurjee," wherever the same shall occur in the Company's Articles of Association.

(c) That the name of "Mr. Munjee Nathooboy" be and is hereby substituted instead of the name of "Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha" wherever the same shall occur in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th January, 1902.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the month.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri-Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c.:—

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, etc., etc.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases white shirtings.
2 ,, silk [illegible]tered dhooties.
5 ,, gauze flannels.
6 [illegible] grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Oriental—
C.J.N. 8142—1 case damaged silk warp.
B[illegible] the concerned and on account and at the [illegible] Mr G[illegible]das Vulubdas—
G. C. & [illegible]—6765, 6803, 7592—3 cases white drills.
G. C. F. & Co.—100, 101, 180, 181, 183—5 cases brocades.

AUCTION SALE OF 112 BALES COTTON.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 430 of 1901.

B.B. and C. I. Railway..............................Plaintiffs,
Vs.
Chogalal Balchand and another......................Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's order made by the High Court in the above Suit on the 11th day of January, 1902, and under instructions from Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley, Dunlop and Cardale, the Solicitors for the plaintiffs abovenamed, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Depot, at Colaba next to the Bombay Tramway Company Stables—

112 bales of cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down, and delivery must be taken within four days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m. the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Suleman Hossein, Cutlery Bazaar—

8 cases braids.
9 cases spectacles.
9 cases whistles.
1 case cutlery.

On account of the concerned—
6 cases each 25 doz, waterproof umbrellas.
1 case 111 pieces woollen rugs of different sizes and patterns.
10 pieces each 56" by 26-27 yards tweed.
2 pieces 26" by 53-59 yards white flannel.
20 pieces 108" by 12-4 yards mosquito net.
50 pieces 26" by 10 yards gauze doria.
30 pieces Japanese Crape.
30 pieces silk-embroidered table covers.
20 doz. silk sleeping suits, jackets, night gowns, etc.
30 pairs American boots.

A lot of miscellaneous goods consisting of iron bedsteads, iron safes, carpets, curtain chints, time-pieces, furniture etc.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES NEAR NORTHBROOKE GARDEN, AND AT TRIMBAK PARSHRAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kisen Deoji, Martin Deoji, and others, the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor, Deoji Ramji an insolvent, and under the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage of the 18th March, 1890, and further charge of the 30th June, 1890, and 10th February, 1892, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, on the premises, the undermentioned properties at 4 in the afternoon.

The properties will be sold in one or two separate lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Shamrao and Minocher, Attorneys to the mortgagee or from the Undersigned.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage or chawls standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Northbrooke Garden, Grant Road, out of Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 516 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 546, new No. 14[illegible], Survey No. 2-5595, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Nos. 262 and 2[illegible], and bounded on the east partly by the property of Bai Gulbai and partly of the late Devji Ramji, and now of another, on the west by a passage in occupation of Deoji Ramjee and Ladak Haji, on the north by Grant Road, and on the south by the property of Parsootum Dharumchand.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the southern side of Trimbak Parsram Street near North-brook Garden, Grant Road, out of Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 548, new No. 14091, by Municipal Assessor under old No. 2058, Ward No. 2861, and Street No. 110, and bounded on the east by Trimbak Parsram Street, on the west by the property of [illegible], on the north by the property [illegible], and the said above properties are in the possession of the mortgagors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
[illegible] strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
[illegible]ay Arab, quiet in harness,
[illegible] grey pony ,, ,, ,, and saddle.

[illegible]CTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND [illegible]MOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER [illegible]CHES, SET WITH DIAMOND, BY MCCABE AND OTHERS.

[illegible]uctions from the executrix of the late Bai [illegible]eer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, [illegible] the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public [illegible]ms, the Jewellery belonging to the estate [illegible] necklace, earrings, bangles, emerald, [illegible] brilliant and diamonds necklaces, [illegible] and emerald bracelet, brilliant [illegible]rald earrings, pearl necklaces, [illegible]les, repeater gold watches [illegible] by McCabe and others, [illegible]d and neck chains, &c. [illegible]wellery is now on vie[illegible]

AU[illegible]N.

On S[illegible] BENN[illegible] rooms[illegible] ing of [illegible] dishes, [illegible] knives a[illegible] also wea[illegible] shirts, c[illegible] napkins, a[illegible] boot trees, [illegible] tiffin basket[illegible] The above [illegible]

SALE OF VA[illegible] AS IMAMB[illegible]

Messrs. BENN[illegible] day of FEBRU[illegible] on the premises [illegible] and at the risk [illegible] Khan Bahadur [illegible] perty under the [illegible] an indenture of [illegible]y of June 1891, and by an inden[illegible] charge, [illegible]d the 21st day of November 1898.

All that piece or [illegible] of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, bungalows, stables, ware-houses and outhouses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, or otherwise called Babula Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi and now in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,075 and two-ninths square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 1-3-3-5-7-8-9-11 and 13 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, New No. 76 old Survey Nos. 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No. 3099, and bounded as follows: That is, on or towards the east by the Khoja Burial ground, on or towards the west by the Old Nagpada Road or Mirza Mahomed Ally Khan Street, on or towards the south partly by the property of Khudiza Begum and others, and partly by the burial ground and the Burga belonging to the Khoja community, and on or towards the north partly by the Mougal Mosque and partly by the Imambara Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his Office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATOONGA.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Anna Dominga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart called Bomblem, situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, at Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old No. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3962 and 3864, bearing old Servey No. 317, new No. 1170, together with the messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G, Nos. 4329, 4526, 4348, 4329, and 4330, and Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689, and 690, and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Abreo and Domingos Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Dominga Miranda and her tenants.

On MONDAY, the 24th proximo at 4 p.m.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey Nos 1, 2, 3-780, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nutheo Subedhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

FOR SALE, WA[illegible]

RATES.—First Three Insertions Fo[illegible] Fourth, and onward Two Anna[illegible] Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICU[illegible] CLASS,

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TA[illegible]

WITHIN easy reach of Residents of [illegible] Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Cum[illegible] Hill, Mahalaxmi, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Khetwady, Girgaum, etc., and of Students travelling by Local Trains on the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

The Class for 1902 has begun work with 38 new and 12 old pupils, of whom 10 learn Latin, 3 Gujrathi, 2 Marathi, 1 Sans., 1 Heb., 16 French, and the rest Persian.

Efficient Masters are provided for all these Languages.

Every convenience for Lady Pupils.
Only 10 min. from Grant Road Station.
Hours of attendance: 8 to 12-30.
Entrance Rs. 3, Class-fee Rs. 5.

F. D. MASTER, B. A.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Engineers and Contractors, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAIRS of Best Malwa Breed BULLOCKS, age 6 to 8 years, height 13 to 14 hands, in good condition, sold as Regiment left for South Africa. Price per pair ... Rs. 150

Four Good Country CARTS, made of well seasoned Babool wood. Price each ... ,, 50

Carts only open to offer.

Also the property of Lieut. Col. Beauchamp, Commanding XX Hussars, who has left for South Africa:—

ONE GRAND PIANO, "Bechstein" two seasons in Mhow, most carefully looked after, in perfect tune Rs. 1,500.

One set of BROWN TANDEM HARNESS, almost new, by Sowter, in perfect order. ,, 150

Apply to Captain F. TALLAND, 20th Hussars, Mhow.

TO BE SOLD.

(The property of CAPT. DECRESPIGNY, 2nd Life Guards, owner going home in February, the following Tournament Polo Ponies, both played in last year's Inter-Regimental Cup at Meerut.)

SEARCHLIGHT, R. A. H., 8 years ... Rs. 1,200
SKALDER, B. A. H., 7 years ... ,, 1,000

Address Mhow, Central India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO

THE DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM

PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)

Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.

W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

FOR SALE

THE PROPERTY OF E. H. MOSCARDI, I.C.S., who is leaving India.

	Rs.
Vis-a-Vis Victoria, with rubber tyres. Price ...	600
One Bay Arab Horse (eyesight of one eye defective, but otherwise believed to be sound), height 14-1, age about 9 years. Price ...	250
One Bay Arab Gelding, height 14-1, age about 9 years, believed to be sound. Price ...	250
One set Double Harness, nearly new. Price.	75
Or the Turn-out for ...	1,000
One Single-horse Tonga ...	100
One Waler Gelding, about 15 hands, aged. Price ...	80
One set Single Harness, nearly new. Price.	40
Or the Turn-out ...	200

(Delivery of the above will be given early in February.)

One Westly-Richards' "Express" Rifle (S. B.). Price ...	80

(Delivery can be given at once.)

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

[illegible]s and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLO[illegible] [illegible] our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many order[illegible] [illegible]rrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore [illegible]est you [illegible] your orders this [illegible] a little [illegible]n the 8th [illegible]arch 1902 to save di[illegible]

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

[illegible]ED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR. Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open cased Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs.125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902,

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers, Dhurrumtolla Street, CALCUTTA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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[BY] AUCTION.

[CRAWFOR]D AND COMPANY, [...] MARINE STREET.

[...]SDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. [...] are instructed to sell by Public Auction [...]t, opposite the Share Bazar, below the [...]rdon and Co., the following consisting of [...]kets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, [ha]lf pint tumblers and glasses, cups and [...]s, handsome terra cotta and majolicaware [...]ps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, &c. [...]e is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents No 1 Plot, Wellington Lines, opposite the Wellington Fountain, Apollo Bunder Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as single and double door almiras, cabinets, chiffoniers, wall cabinets, sideboards, tables, sofas and chairs, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, lamps, double door large size safe on stand, double pole tents etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF CLEAN CARD FLY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the waste godown of the Maneckjee Petit Mill at Tardeo, by order of Messrs. Pragji Hirji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Isaac Wright and Co.—

About 120 candies clean card fly.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ezra House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, Cottage piano, 9 stops organ by W. Bell and Co. etc., the property of W. D. GRAHAM, Esq. Resident Secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Superior Woollen Coatings, Venetians, Tweeds, Flannels, Serge, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned a quantity of superior woollen cloth consisting of black, blue and grey venetian coatings, black and blue Jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, fancy coloured tweeds, twill flannels, black and blue serge, white tennis serge, white knitted coatings, silk stripe tennis serge &c.

The pieces, which are from 5 to 20 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF 32 CASES WHITE MULLS, 1 CASE WHITE JACCONETS AND 11 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting importers Messrs. Jamsetjee and Co. of Church Gate Street, Fort—

4 cases 633 pcs., 47in., 18yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 826 pcs., 47in., 18 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 768 pcs., 52in., 18 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 796 pcs., 52in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 746 pcs., 47in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 798 pcs., 52in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 800 pcs., 51in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
1 case 151 pcs., 32in., 18 yds., white Jacconets 1 quality
2 bales 104 pcs., 33in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 152 pcs., 33in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 185 pcs., 32in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 150 pcs., 33in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality

On TUESDAY, the 4th prox, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Tents, Colaba Causeway, next to the Wesleyan Church and opposite Messrs. Leopold and Co. the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood, household furniture, platedware, glassware and crokery, table and standing lamps, large and small carpets, mahogany cottage piano by Sonny and Co., pictures, safe and stand, lady's bicycle, one Jubalpore double-poled tent with varandas, one Jabalpore single pole large tent, two bichoba tents, one light victoria, etc., the property of J. H. HENDERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PEERBHOY DHARAMSEY STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estates of the deceased mortgagees Ananda Suwa, Sooja Natha, Oomed Hurjee and Jagjee Walla, who were trading in the name of Ananda Suwa & Co., and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Abhramjee Moosajee and also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Moosajee (alias Moosabhoy) Tyebjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1889, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 2761, new No. 9761, old Survey No. 1474, and new Survey No. 4/80 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 15, and now under ward No. 6934, and Street No. 23, 25, Dharamsey Street containing by admeasurement 66 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, on the North by the house of Currimbhoy Dossajee and on the South by the house of Ora Ebrahimjee Adumally.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 6th prox. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instucted to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the Old Light House, the very valuable and neat, substantial French-polished teakwood, and blackwood household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, superior Persian large size carpet and rugs, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of Major J. P. BARRY, I.M.S., Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Lanowli, known as Hill House and formerly belonging to the late Mr. Grattan Geary, situated on hill, open on all sides and commending a fine view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Hirjibhoy Maneckji and Ardeshir Edulji Davur, the trustees of the estate of Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Dumasia, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, at 4 p.m., the following valuable property, viz:—

All those two pieces of land situate at Lanowli in the subdistrict of Mawal, Zilla Poona, forming a portion of Government Survey No. 120, admeasuring in the aggregate 5 acres and 5 goonthas or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and known as Mr. Grattan Geary's bungalow, and together with the furniture contained therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

"TIMES"

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,

500

SETS OF BEST

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

By special arrangement with [Eng]lish manufacturers,

TO BE GIVEN AWA[Y]

at the initial payment of

Rs. 15

and six further monthly payments of the same amount.

No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing.

UNTIL 15TH FEBRUARY, 1902.

OFFER LIMITED TO 500 SETS.

First Come, First Served.

For order forms and particulars, apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,

67, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£93 7-8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 1-4 = ,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..........£107 1-2 = ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.......£64 3-8 = ,,
Bar Silver in London ....25 7-16 = — 1-16
Do. New York..........54 7-8 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...25·12 1-2 = — 1-2
Do. New York ....4·86 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. = do.
,, Short London Bills 3 1-8 ,, = do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 ,, = do.
Arrival—"Goolistan."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 15-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.
4·28	4·27	4·26	4·27	4·15

In New York—
Receipts at the Port...............31,000 bales.
Do. last year ....33,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain.........6,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ....27,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands 8 5-16
Futures, month of April ....8·08 — 5
Do. do. July..................8·13 — 3

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 41 1-2, Jan.-Feb. sellers tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 38 3-4 Jan-Feb sellers tone firmer.

Linseed 52, April-May, sellers tone firmer.

Wheat White Karachi 29 1-2, Feb-March sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi 29, Jan-Feb. sellers.

Skin Sales—Goat skin sales opened to-day with a good demand at 1-2 higher.

Number of Goat skins offered......... 716,000
,, sheep ,, ,, ... 1,140,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 27th January, 1902:—

Cotton	19,475	bales.
Wheat	8,342	cwts.
Linseed	1,231	,,
Rapeseed	2,862	,,
Gingellyseed	21,101	,,
Poppyseed	295	,,
Ground nuts	1,654	,,
Castorseed	9,628	,,
Rice	1,336	,,
Myrabollams	7,978	,,
Cottonseed	15,592	,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning a fair amount of bills were placed at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months sight credits ready delivery, and at 1s. 4 1-4d. for a few mails forward. Later on the rates were withdrawn and Bank T. T. was sold at 1s. 4 3-32d. for near delivery. At the close the market is steady at yesterday's quotations.

Bank T. T. ....1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand ....1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits......1s 4 5-16d.
Do. France 171
30 days' sight Hongkong ...134
Do. Shanghai......185
Do. Japan 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet at 95 13-16 for the near settlement throughout the day. A fairly large business has been reported chiefly in bodlies with a difference of 5-16ths.

FREIGHT.—This market has been almost a blank to-day, so far as new business is concerned. The tone is quiet with scarcely any enquiry.

SEEDS.—Linseed opened firm for forward delivery and business was done at Rs. 9-2 for March and Rs. 9 for April-May. At the close the tone is easier. The other seeds markets were again closed and no business is reported.

COTTON.—The spot sales at Colaba are estimated at about 2,000 bales, at prices two to three rupees lower than yesterday's rates, the sellers being anxious to meet offers from buyers. The chief buyers are the local mills, but shippers to Japan have also been in the market. The Sutta market is quiet and unchanged with little business passing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	158	152	...	25 February
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	168	165	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	170	164	...	,,
Belati, M.-G.	183	177	...	,,
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	172	...	,,
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	184	178	...	,,
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	174	...	,,
Akola do. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	184	178	...	,,
Oomra Good staple	192	186	...	,,
Broach do.	206	...	...	,,
Do. do.	206	...	201	15 25 March
Bhownugger H. G.	...	...	180	15 25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	191	,,
Westerns	...	...	180	,,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.................93 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes.......................100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-8
Bar Silver 25 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Sangola, left this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Mattiana, left this afternoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Victoria, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Somali, arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Austian Lloyd's s.s. Wisste from Trieste, for Japan arrived at Colombo, on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Florio Rubatino Co.'s steamer Bormida, from Bombay arrived at Singapore to-day, the 28th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Carinthia left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, the 9th inst. "The market was closed on the 1st and 2nd, for the New Year holidays, but on the other days we have had some fairly active sessions resulting in a decline of about 4 points. The heavy receipts have been the chief topic of conversation. If they continue on the present scale, then 10 1-4 becomes too low a figure and 10 1-2 millions or more comes to the front. Of course the crucial question is:—Will they continue so large, or will they fall off? To gain some insight on this point, we cabled late on Monday to five leading friends in New York, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock and Galveston, three of whom are bearishly one mildly bullishly, and one strongly bullishly inclined. And curiously enough, the replies agree. They all expect receipts to fall off after the 15th inst. This unanimity gives food for reflection. Many arguments are of course advanced to explain the heavy movement. Some say that immediately after the publication of the Bureau (report) when we, as you will no doubt remember, advised buying. The Continent bought heavily for forward shipment, and that this accounts for very much of the cotton which is now being rushed to the ports. Others state that the high price of food stuffs, the inclement weather, poor crops, especially west of the Messasseppi, and the falling due of the bills, have compelled farmers to sell more freely of late than they would otherwise have done. Much of the cotton, it is said, would, under more propitious circumstances, have been marked in Jan., Feb, and March only, but for the reasons enumerated above, has been hurried forward during the December and January. Of course, on the other hand it is asserted that the large receipts are proof positive of a big crop, and estimates of 11 millions, which had during the past few weeks gone entirely out of fashion, are now again being whispered abroad. And this morning Henry Neille reiterates his 11 1-4 million estimate. Fresh doubt is being cast on the estimate of the Bureau, but we maintain so far our belief in the integrity and intelligence of that department, and making a reasonable allowance for error, see no reason to alter our estimate of 10 1-4 millions, if our friends whom we have quoted above, are right in their prognostications. The leading question will remains:—What should be the fair value of cotton? Supply and demand ought to regulate it, but sentiment is at present the only factor, and that sentiment changes from day to day according to the movement of the crop. In this great state of uncertainty we have no right to speak dogmatically, but one thing we venture to say. It is better not to take extreme views, and a moderate opinion is, that we are at a safe price if the crop should promise not much over 10 1-2 millions, that we are too high if the chances are for 11 1-4 millions, but that we are much too low if the crop is to be under 10 1-2 millions. And we do not yet believe in 10 1-2 millions. Jan:—4.24 1-2. M.-A.:—4.24. March Egyptian:—5.29. Double options:—M. A. 21 points, J.-A.:—30 points.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—ROBERTSON—January 28, at the Cathedral, Bombay, W. W. Cooke, Commander, P. & O. S. N. Co., to Dora Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Robertson, of Ceylon, and widow of the late C. C. Armitage, of Ceylon and Sydney.

DEATH.

ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED—January 28, at his residence, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, at 7 p.m., Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, of relapsing fever.

KEMP'S LIST.

CHIRETTONES.

THE Value of the Chiretta Plant has long been known, but the difficulty of preparing it in a convenient form prevented its universal use. Mr. D. S. KEMP as far back as 1870 exhibited and described the preparation of the above at the "British Pharmaceutical Conference" as "Saccbro-Chirettine"—but this being inconvenient to weigh and administer, we have now placed it on the Market in the above form.

As a GENERAL TONIC, its beneficial effects in all forms of disease, aggravated by, or arising from, debility, is invaluable.

IN FEVERS and AGUE, Patients taking from 10 to 15 grains 3 times a day are usually convalescent in three or four days.

As an APPETISER taken with a little wine before dinner it promotes Appetite and aids the Digestive powers.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m, Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 2-22m., 2-53a. Low water 8-30m., 8-20a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Bikaneer arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and is staying at Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquest last evening at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Vasoodeo Janardhan, a Hindu, aged thirty years. The deceased lived in a hut erected in a field off Matoonga Road. On Monday morning he left his hut and went across the railway line. While returning shortly after he was knocked down by the engine of a local train and thrown outside the line. He received serious injuries. He was brought to Bombay and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC.—The band will play the following programme at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

March......Le Perlede Victoire.........Luis Gaune.
Overture ...L'Emotion ....Bousquir.
Valse ....Ma Belle Adore..............Dudley Roy.
Selection....The Gay Parisienne .....W Williams.
March........The Relief ....Willen Wanderval
Barn Dance..The Bridesmaid ....M Wellings.
Selection....H M S Pinafore...............A Sullivan.
Gallops .....Fire and Flame.................Otto Stella.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Sadkia a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Flanagan with stealing two gold ear ornaments of the value of Rs. 48-8, the property of one Sukhia Rowji. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Before the sentence was passed upon him, the prisoner made an attempt to escape from custody by jumping over the railings of the dock. The attempt proved futile, he was soon secured by the police and charged before the same Magistrate with attempting to escape from legal custody. He was sentenced to a further term of one month's hard labour.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Dewoo Janoo, aged thirty-five years, a policeman, attached to the Bombay Police Force and residing in the compound of Mahadev's Temple at Hunsraj Lane, Byculla. The deceased had been addicted to drink. He had been for the last two weeks an inmate of the Police Hospital. On Monday night, he broke out of the hospital and went home dead-drunk about midnight. The next morning he was found dead. After hearing the evidence of the Coroner's surgeon, who had made an autopsy of the body, the jury returned a verdict of death from alcoholic poisoning.

DEATH OF MR. KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE.—The death has occured of Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, a Government pensioner, at his residence in Bhasker Lane, Bhuleshwar, at the age of 66 years. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Bhaskerjee Sonderjee, some years ago our Assistant Registrar on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, then known as the Sudder Adawlut. The deceased had spent many years in Kathiawar, where he filled the post of Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Wadhwan Civil Station, the improvements made at which station were due to his indefatigable exertions. Before being pensioned in 1894, he worked as Deputy in the Hallar Prant at Rajkote, where too he was very popular. His services were recognised by his being made a Rao Bahadur in 1877, and a Justice of the Peace in 1891.

A PARSI DROWNED IN THE SEA.—The dead body of an old Parsi was yesterday afternoon found lying among the rocks at the Colaba foreshore by some soldiers who informed the Police. The latter made inquiries and the body was subsequently identified to be that of one Dinshaw Edulji Soroff, a Parsi, aged eighty years, who lived with his son in Dhunji Dongeria Street. The deceased, it appears, was a Government Pensioner, and had been for the past fifteen years suffering from asthma. He used to go to the sea shore to offer his prayers. On Sunday afternoon last he left home and did not return. His son vainly searched for him and then reported his father's disappearance to the Police. The deceased was not said to be despondent on account of his malady. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne the coroner, last evening, at Upper Colaba, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was drowned in the sea but under what circumstances he was drowned, there was no evidence to show.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.—The Wilson Philological Lectures, were commenced last evening at St. Xavier's College by Mr. Rajaram Ramkrishna Bhagawat. The series of lectures is to be devoted to the study of Sanskrit and the Prakrit languages derived from it; and last evening's discourse was devoted to Preliminary observations. The lecturer said that the Aryas were a mixed people, formed traditionally of "four colours," the red, the white, the yellow and the black, or of classes; the warrior, the priest, the artisan and the serf. Speaking critically, they were formed of the five races, "the Manus, the Rajans, the Rishis, and the Brahmans, with a sprinkling of the Mlechchhas. The warrior in matters social ranked first, the priest second, the artisan third, the serf fourth; in matters religious, no distinction of rank was made. The serf was first degraded, next the artisan, lastly the warrior; the priest thus gradually rose and ultimately occupied the first rank. In the "latest" ritualistic age, the three classes forming the Arya Society being degraded, a claim was set by the priest to superior sanctity and wisdom; in the "later" ritualistic, the serf and the artisan came to be degraded; in the "earlier" ritualistic, all the four classes enjoyed equal rights and privileges in matters religious. In the "earlier" ritualistic, "simple ritual" and "no-ritual" ages, the Sanskrit language was living; in the "later" ritualistic it was about to become dead; in the "latest" ritualistic and "post-ritualistic" ages it had already become dead. The language of the Manus, the slaves more or less mixed with the language of the Davas, their masters in remote times, formed probably the basis of the language of the Aryas, known when dead by the name of the "Sanskrit" language.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

IT may be said that some things are great and others greater, but the superlative applies solely to the singular number and cannot be shared between two or more in any condition or association. There can be but one greatest. In all the broad realm of popular and praiseworthy amusement, so far as the last is concerned, at any rate, Madame Harmston-Love is that greatest. Capital brains and a careful study of the public taste has achieved a triumph. The great circus which arrives in Bombay to-night will be a revelation to amusement-seekers. The artistes are selected from all the great circuses of the world. Indeed, the resources of Harmston's to-day are second to none. Among the many notable artistes to appear is Mdlle. Adalina Antonio, the latest European importation who accomplished a triple somersault from a bar suspended 50 feet in mid-air, she was the acknowledged sensation of the Paris Hippodrome all last season. The Japsons are another European novelty from Carrel's Circus, Amsterdam. In the art of muscular gymnastics they excel. The sisters Wezagonda are acrobatic dancers. Mdlle. Leisa, the illusion cyclist, produces one of the most sensational acts seen in the Far East, and it required large financial inducements to tempt her away from European engagements. Mdlle. Dejong a dashing equestrienne in her picturesque ride over hurdles has been for three seasons the principal at Rentz's Grand Circus. Signor Carlo Venturini, the ledgerdemain performer, is a marvel in the mystic art. The Alton Brothers, a trio of whirlwind acrobats, that stand to-day on the highest pinnacle of acrobatic fame, are also among the new features. Of course, there are also among the Company such prime favouritis as Mdlle. Le Blonde, George Harmston, Chas. Burch, the funny clowns Weatherby, Cusco, and Peppeno and the wild animals which are headed by the monster Bengal tiger "Duke." Quite an army of carpenters and coolies under the supervision of Col. Hicks, have been transforming the maidan into a Mammoth Kindergarten, and on the arrival of the "special" to-night, the entire plant will be housed on the grounds selected. It seems impossible that such an enormous show could be prepared in so short a time, but Madame Love, the guiding hand of this great enterprise, surrounds herself with a working staff that admits of no failure. General Manager Love, with the heads of department, will arrive by the mail to-day, which is a sure guarantee, should the special be in time that there will be no delay, and a sleepless night awaits all those who are connected with the greatest circus enterprise that has ever visited Bombay. The Box Office opens at the Circus at 10 a.m. daily for reserving seats and the first matinee takes place on Saturday.

DESPATCH OF LUNATICS FROM BOMBAY.

ONE hundred and ninety-six lunatics from the Colaba Lunatic Asylum were sent yesterday by a special train from the Sassoon Dock to the newly-opened Lunatic Asylum at Naupada. The arrangements for their transfer were carried out under the direct supervision of Major J. P. Barry, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Bombay. At the Dock, the training of the men and women was carried out under the directions of Mr. C. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. C. Luard, Traffic Inspector. The insanes gave no trouble and were accommodated in third class carriages, in which also travelled a body of native policemen, each of the latter having charge of four of the insanes. There are still a large number of lunatics confined in the Colaba Asylum, consisting of Europeans, Eurasians and Parsis. It is not yet known where they will in future be located, but as soon as arrangements are made for their transfer from the present Asylum, it is believed, that the premises will be, made over for Military purposes. Amongst the Europeans confined in the Colaba Asylum are two Boer prisoners, who have been under treatment for the past four months. Fifty-five attendants, one matron and one Assistant Surgeon accompanied the lunatics to the new Naupada Asylum.

NOTES FROM GOA.

THE LAUNCH DISASTER.

OUR Panjim correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The "Era Nova," a well conducted daily journal, had an editorial article on the occasion of the death anniversary of late Queen Victoria, from which I have quoted the following extracts, which go far to prove the gratitude of the Goans and the high opinion in which they hold the British nation. The article runs thus:—

It is a year to-day since in the palace of Osborne, expired one of the most venerable existencies which illuminated the 19th century. It is not a crowned head only which has disappeared in the darkness of death; the royal purple concealed a powerful soul, a generous and compassionate heart, while the crown was borne by a cultivated spirit possessed of a clear and dominating intelligence. A year has gone by but her name is still remembered, for she was a holy Queen, and a loving spouse and mother, who during the 60 years of her glorious reign, scattered around her the perfume of her virtues, and always endeavouring with the most kind affection, to promote the welfare of the millions of her subjects scattered in various parts of the globe. During her reign, England reached the highest point of grandeur and power, and if in the expansion of her colonies, and the increase of commercial and industrial activity, there have been a few sanguinary conflicts, it is not the Queen on whom the blame should be thrown from a country like England, the King does not reign but only governs. Living as a widow in a land, from which three-fourths of her population go to earn their living in British dominions, we cannot abstain from alluding to-day to a Queen, who in this country was idolized and revered, and whose name instead of being consigned to oblivion, has had its consecration in the universal Nallalah."

Our Patriarch Archbishop retires to Lisbon in April next owing to continued bad health. Whether he will again return to this beautiful city is doubtful, but his departure and absence will be much felt both by the rich and poor, especially the latter, for he is an exceedingly charitable man. It is rumoured that the present Bishop of Cochin will act for the Patriarch during his absence.

That public spirited man Senhor Gracias has written to the leading newspapers here suggesting the erection of a monument in commemoration of the 85 lives lost by the foundering of the steam launch Goa. The suggestion has been well received and there is no doubt the Goans on your side will support it with their accustomed patriotism.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 18th instant rain fell in insignificant showers in six talukas of Ahmednagar, three of Broach, one of Surat and one of Bijapur. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in all districts except Bijapur and Belgaum, where they have fallen.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	87,446	96,709
Dependants	5,228	5,332
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	22,297	21,149
Total	1,14,971	1,23,190

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Broach by 305 and in Sholapur by 119, while they have increased in the other districts as follows:—Panch Mahals, 4,376; Ahmedabad, 2,177; Kaira, 2,012; Khandesh, 1,089; Ahmednagar, 113; Bijapur, 24.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses have increased in all districts except Ahmedabad and Sholapur, where they have decreased by 1865 and 2 respectively. Four small works under civil agency were opened in the Panch Mahals.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 13,000 for gratuitous village relief including doles to village servants for Bijapur, Rs. 10,000 for kitchens in Bijapur, Rs. 1,500, for poor-houses in Bijapur, Rs. 2,000 for relief of weavers in Bijapur, Rs. 1,500 for extra remuneration to village officers in Bijapur.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

AN ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM AND ITS RESULT.

MR. HORMUSJEE DADABHAI, acting Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, in October last, granted sanction to Joosab Arab, Haji Joosab Haji Sidick, and Jan Mahomed Adam, defendants in a case heard before Mr. Hormusji, to prosecute Joosab Salley Mahomed for making a false claim against them. An application for revision of the order was made to the High Court, and it was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the opponents, Joosab Arab and others.

For the opponents it was stated that the applicant, Joosab Salley Mahomed, and one Rabiabai brought a false suit in the Small Causes Court against the opponents, making a claim which the applicant knew to be false, and which he made fraudulently with a view to injure and annoy the defendants, to whom he bore a grudge and with whom he was on hostile terms. The suit was for the recovery of the sale proceeds of certain goods which the plaintiff falsely alleged were delivered for sale by himself to the defendant Jan Mahomed. The defendants stated in their defence that they had not been entrusted with the goods either for sale or for any other purposes; and Jan Mahomed wore in the witness-box that he had not received the goods, and that the whole case as to the alleged delivery was false. The suit was dismissed with costs. It was contended that the applicant had been guilty of an offence under section 209 of the Penal Code, and that he had also committed an offence under section 193, in as much as, with a view to injure the defendants, he intentionally gave false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceedings.

For the applicant it was urged that the application for sanction had been made not in the interests of public justice, but out of private spite. Applicant was not personally interested in the result of the suit heard in the Small Causes Court, but was acting on behalf of the minor children and for the benefit of the estate of his deceased uncle Alias Abdulla. It was argued that the Judge of the Small Causes Court, in granting sanction, did not consider the probabilities of the case, and did not give weight to the circumstances in which the plaintiffs were placed as regarded their evidence.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the application for revision.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

2. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade on Thursday the 30th instant at 8 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground.

Dress for the above parades—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

Letter E Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday, the 31st instant, at 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Forage Caps, Belts and Side Arms to be worn.

Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements for refreshments for their respective Companies.

Attendance at the above parades to count as Commanding Officer's Parades.

3. There will be Drill for all Recruits every Thursday at 5 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, until further orders.

4. F Company Medical Section will parade at the Grant Medical College grounds at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), the 29th instant.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

5. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

Members are reminded that additional prizes are to be given this season towards which scores made at Class firing will count.

Marksmen only will be eligible for these prizes.

The attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

6. There will be a Parade for all N C Officers on Thursday next, the 30th instant at the back of the Town Hall at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill Order, Plain Clothes. Subject of instruction duties of Section Commanders.

7. Members who have already completed their Class Firing up to and at 600 yards will be credited by Head-quarters only with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

8. Letters H, I, K and L Companies will parade on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Puttics, Helmet Buttons and Chin Straps to be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—

St. Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

9. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3558 Lce-Corpl J Pacheco, D Company from the 20th January to the 19th April 1902.

10. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No. 5287 Vol F Menezes.

11. Members proceeding to Kurla to Class Fire on the 1st proximo will be supplied with Railway tickets on the following 3 Trains only:—5-30 a.m., 1-10 and 2-10 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th January 1902.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Head quarters, to-morrow (Thursday), at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) after drill.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 1st February, 1902, at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order, without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. Leave of absence for 4 months has been granted to Sergeant R B Lenahan, from 27th instant.

5. During the absence of Sergeant R B Lenahan, Corpl V C Martin will assume charge of No. 4 Sub-division and the duties of Orderly Sergeants for this week.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 28.

Tuesday.—The small depression which was appearing near Jacobabad yesterday has advanced north-eastward to the Central Panjab. In that province there have been squally winds, but there has been no rain and the sky generally has been nearly clear of cloud and the barometer has also fallen in Kashmir, where light snow showers are reported from all stations except Srinagar. Conditions are practically unchanged elsewhere, and there has been no rain in Ceylon, Burma, India, Baluchistan or Persia. The mean temperature remains low over part of Burma and nearly the whole of the peninsula, but excessive in other parts of the country. The excess is more than ten degrees at Bhuj, Hyderabad, Cherat, Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Chakrata, and Ranikhet, where the day temperatures are from ten to eighteen degrees above normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 28TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid nearly everywhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the day and night temperature show a large excess over nearly the whole country lying to the north of Latitude 19°. The maximum temperature varied from 97° at Surat to 78° at Lahore, and the minimum from 46° at Jacobabad to 71° at Colombo.

The sky is generally clear.

There has been no rain at any station.

Weather continues generally fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ONE of the last acts of the New Zealand Parliament before the Session closed was to pass a Bill increasing the salaries of its own members. The payment of members of the Assembly was raised from £240 to £300; those of members of the Legislative Council from £150 to £200. In like manner, the salary of the Governor has been raised from £5,000 to £7,000, and the salaries of Cabinet Ministers have been substantially increased. It is rather remarkable that the Bill was only carried after a continuous sitting of thirty hours and by a majority of six.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,

60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta 29th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo Mr. Meares and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Daghestan, 2,212 tons, Captain J Littlehole, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Middlesbrough, 19th December via London and Karachi, with a general cargo and 431 packages of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 25th Jan. via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr and Mrs Cameron, and infant, Mr Gibbs, Mr Hunsraj, Mr Thoban, Mr Gutadjee and 179 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Thos C T Vale, Mr D G Fairchild, Miss Hogson, Lieut-Col Wolsley, Mr and Mrs Dewjee Nathoo and infant and 30 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 28.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Minto	Hendley	R I Marine
H M S Assaye	Lambert	Torpedo G'boat
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	......	Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats	......	—

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone	2135	Simons			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Assaye	4158	Brown			Transport
Noakoping (bque)	583	Mattson			Owen & Okell
Flor de Mar (schr)	121	Nacoda			
Rajpootana	1312	Robinson			M M & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Valentia	2111	Richards			A Montochoff
Kangra	1478	Sharpe			M M & Co
Caledonia	5529	Gordon	London		P & O S N Co
Indra	3923	Crawen			M M & Co
Palitana	1984	Le Marchand	Zanzibar &c		M M & Co
St Kilda	2269	Caffirata			Bombay Co
Valetta	2974	Cubbitt	China	12-2	P & O Co
Pemba	936	Martyr			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Whitehead			do
Henry Bolckow	640	Moloney			P & O Co
Bordoswald	2602	Craig			Bombay Co
Onda	3419	Tucker			M M & Co
Arabia	4157	Parfitt			P & O Co
Chindwara	1501	Howlden			M M & Co
Kt. Batchelor	4031	Pain			T M & Co
Queensland	2475	Gray			M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	China		M M & Co
Culna	1446	Bember			M M & Co
Clive		Piffard			Royal I Marine
Nairung	2862	Crebbin			T M & Co
Daghestan	2212	Littlehole			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Japan	3-2	N Y Kaisha
B	Clan Ogilvy	1654	Paterfield	Dunkirk	6-2	F M & Co
H&J	Raithmoor	1990	Asoly	Port Said	3-2	R A Willis
K	Matin	2483	Archer	Hamburg	4-2	W & A G & Co
N	Djibouti	2760	Cocoaldi	Havre	8-2	K N & Co
O	Safari	891	Teps	Zanzibar	3-2	A Strandes
P	Epirus	2117	Theophelates	Marseilles	8-2	R Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mohmed	Bhownagar	28-1	Shpd & Co
Banaduri	829	Fakir	Karachi	1-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent
1	C Macdonald	3113	Harrison		8-2	F M & Co
3	Perseveranza	2244	Nidulich	Rangoon	31-1	A L S N Co
4	Orriss	3525	Metcalfe	Japan	1-1	M M & Co
5	Lord Kelvin	2232	Stoet	Dunkirk	30-1	M M & Co
6	Hallaarat	2360	Peters	China	29-1	P & O Co
7	Moravia	2468	Mecozye	Trieste	30-1	A L S N Co
8	Imperator	2320	Androvich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China		P & O Co
10	Peninsular	3057	Leigh	Aden	1-2	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	8-2	P & O Co
15	Burma	1974	Valentine	Dunkirk	5-2	K N & Co
16	Georgian Prince	2078	Flat	Marseilles	31-1	E L & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	31-1	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Pholas

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Daghestan s	Littlehole	Middlesbrough
	Nairung s	Crebbin	Calcutta, Dec 29
28	Kola s	Tice	Karachi, Jan 25

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Vienna s	McDougall	Hull
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Culna, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ogilvy s—100 drums chemicals, K Nuthoo and Co; 25 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 14 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally; 48 cases whisky and 48 cases gingerwine, D Cowasjee.
Asia s—35 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Arabia s—1 hogshead whisky, James Connell.
Hispania s—150 hogsheads ale, Boyce and Co; 30 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—125 cases candles, A Vallibhoy; 100 cases candles and 250 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adam; 320 cases candles, A Ebrahim and Co.
Clan Ogilvy s—250 boxes bar soap, A Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—16 cases confectionery, A H Nuzerally.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—30 cases schnapps, B Duggan and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—3 hogsheads still wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Clan Ogilvy s—100 kegs chemicals, K Ramdas.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—16 bales paper, A Vallibhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—348 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey; 168 cwt horns, E C Nanjee; 26 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 66 cwt wild mace and 60 cwt olibanum, M Laljee; 175 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FRO ANTWERP.

Clan Ogilvy s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,628 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher and Co; 400 cwt buffalo horns, B Esmail; 325 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Valentia s—1,600 cwts myrabollams and 10,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,011 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher; 900 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schever and Co.
Matin s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Georgian Prince s—175 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Burma s—430 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.
Lord Kelvin s—2,001 cwt groundnuts, J Fachiri; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Epirus s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Epirus s—2,009 cwt linseed and 1,05[.] cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Georgian Prince s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—299 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schver and Co; 20 cwt dry ginger, S Bhimjee.
Imperator s—770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—500 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Imperator s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—75 cwt mustardseed, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bezwada s—100 bales cotton, Ewing Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Orissa s—300 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—9 chests opium, P F Talati; 21 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 14 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 10 chests opium, Talati and Co; 178 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.
Tientsin s—1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 225 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, M H E Ellias; 91 cwt olibanum, and 166 cwt sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy; 75 cwt sharkfins, M Morajee; 162 cwt kismiss and 87 cwt angoor, Yan Shun and Co; 45 cwt googul, S Arjoon and Co; 39 cwt dry fish, R M Jaffer and Co; 96 cwt olibanum, P F Talati.
Kagoshima Maru s—53 cwt raisins, angoor, &c, R M Jaffer; 4 pots rosa oil, E Abdoolally.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—38 bales cotton, Talati and Co; 100 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 250 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton Co; 1,00[.] bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

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EIGHT EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 1ST FEBRUARY.

Second entries closed at 7 p.m. Tuesday 28th January.

The Sticks Handicap—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights (1st Entries 5)
6 Captain Lloyd's b cb h Tempest 11 0 3-4

The Epsom Plate—Distance 6 furlongs (1st Entries 10)
11 H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker by Escutcheon—Esme 5 years

The Bandora Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs (1st Entries 10)
11 Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir 11 6 years

The Amateur Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs (1st Entries 6)
* 7 Captain Benn's b a g Bonnie Lad 13 3 3-4
8 Lt W P Koe's b a h Bedouin Chief 13 1-2
* This entry was omitted from the List of 1st Entries.

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ETC. ETC.

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MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispense with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902.

THE EAST IS NOT THE WEST.

IN the form of a petition to the Viceroy, a writer, over the nom de plume "Ramji bin Rowji," in the current number of "East and West," recounts some of the defects of British administration in India, arising from the mistaken idea that what will do for the West will answer in the East. It is an article worth reading, and, stripped of the extravagance, inseparable from the writings of Orientals, is worth remembering. We do not go so far as to say that it presents any new facts. It does not tell the Viceroy or any British official anything he does not already know. But it reminds him of facts he is in danger of forgetting, and that in the redress of hardships, though much has been done in that direction, much still remains. The writer may be a grateful man. Perhaps he is. But, as we have said, his object is not to reveal to his fellow-countrymen that which is good in British administration. It is "to help the Viceroy to decide rightly" in regard to future reforms. In the first place, having reminded His Excellency that only 1·9 per cent. of the native population can read, the writer asks whether it is enough that new laws and regulations shall be published in Government "Gazettes," or whether the old practice of proclaiming them in every village should not be reverted to. The fiction that everybody knows the law is certainly absurd, whether in the East or the West. "Your legislation, based mainly upon English laws and English principles and English conceptions," says the writer, "may do very well for the upper ten and the middle classes, but are you sure that it is suited to the rural poor, accustomed during centuries to that cheapest, and, in my humble opinion, the fairest and most effective form of ruling the docile Indian—the self inclusive village commune. Send for the vernacular Translators to Government, my lord, and ask them to tell you honestly whether their translations of Acts are intelligible to the masses. Inquire, also, how many of the translations are bought by the general public, and further inquire whether all the rules and orders are translated." In this short extract we have the pith of the entire article. The writer asks for the reinstatement of the village communes, and asserts the inutility of subordinate officialdom as it at present exists. The men who would be headmen in the villages, under "Ramji bin Rowji's" system, are the men of whose integrity he has a very poor opinion. But that is a matter which it is not necessary to discuss. The writer, as we have said, indicates the directions where reform is necessary, and in that he does good service. In suggesting how those reforms may be effected, he is less happy. In olden times, says he, the sovereign's wishes and commands were either proclaimed in every village and in every town by the public crier, or read out in solemn assemblies. To-day no translation of an act affecting the rural poor is read out and explained in villages, and no popular version is prepared. One day the villager finds himself in police custody for an unknown crime or breach of an unknown rule. Then the villager comes to know of the command of the Sirkar and wonders why he was never told. Is it fair, asks the writer, to treat trusting children in this fashion? Certainly, it is not. A translation and a popular version ought to be promulgated, though, as a fact, very much less hardship occurs from the neglect of this precaution than the writer appears to think.

When "Ramji bin Rowji" writes of the costliness of the law, he comes to a subject on which his observations will be received with more sympathy by the general reader, be he of the East or the West. "Take yourself in imagination," says he "for one minute to the days of Asoka or to the days of Akbar, and ask yourself whether under your present system—the system under which justice is taxed to the utmost, under which every fraction of justice has to be paid for, under which every applicant must pay eight annas (with only a few exceptions) before his application can even be received—the system under which even a petitioner, who says he is a pauper and wants to sue in forma pauperis, must first of all pay his eight annas (a preliminary for which even a High Court judge cannot remit) whether such a system as this is creditable to an Imperial people like the English, whether it is in any way consistent with the idea of a Ma Bap Sircar, whether it should not be wholly done away with at least so far as it affects the rural poor." The writer makes out a strong case for amendment. But oh, the pity of it. To draw a comparison between the evils of to-day and the glories of the past, he tells us Asoka, on one of his pillars wrote: "I have arranged that at all times and at all places, whether I am dining, or in the ladies' apartments, in my bed-room or in my private chamber, in my carriage or in the palace gardens, the official reporters should keep me constantly informed of the people's business, which business of the people I am ready to dispose of at any place." "Let all things be done decently and in order," said an apostle whom Asoka did not believe in. But, asks "Ramji bin Rowji," can any of your High Court judges say this of himself? We are glad to say that they cannot. "Ramji bin Rowji" weeps over the fact and holds up Akbar as a model, being visible to everybody twice in the course of twenty-four hours, frequently sitting at an open window which opened into the Dowlat Khana to receive petitions, without the intervention of any person, and he tried and decided upon them. Kings may have gone through this performance, savouring so strongly of comic opera and the pantomime. But we are inclined to place more credence in the Abbe Dubois' version of the administration of the law than we are on that of Abul Fazal. Too weak to be able to resist the bribes that were offered them, to be independent of the prejudices and predilections of their own circle, or to be above all considerations of personal interest, their payments (Hindu judges) were nearly conspicuous for unswerving uprightness and integrity. Almost invariably, said the Abbe, "it is the rich suitor who gains the day; and even the most guilty generally find some means of blunting the sword of justice. If the parties to a suit have an equally good case, or an equally bad one, the party which makes the most noise and is loudest in its abuse of its adversary, usually gains the day, for eloquence at the Indian law consists in shouting with all the strength of one's lungs, and in pouring such a flood of invective on one's adversary, that he has not an answer left."

Are the good old times much better than the present? Had the writer in "East and West" confined himself to the relation of grievances, he would have done more service. His suggested remedies are ludicrous, albeit well stated. Would he had told us all he knows of dasturi, chungi, talah, lawazimo, rakah, mamuh, shirini, halwa, mithai, pan supari and what not—children which are not fostered by our intricate laws and not specially protected by our law relating to the proof of bribery. It is, alas, too true, that without those lubricants, it is difficult to have any work done smoothly or promptly by the "host of ill-paid, overworked underlings." But it is doubtful if they were paid better and worked less that the abominable system would cease. Bribery is not confined to the ill-paid, over-worked underlings in the law courts. It is rampant in every section of the public service, and in private service too. The many sin, the few only are found out. It is next to impossible to do honest business in this country in any walk in life. The honest merchant is rarely prosperous. There are many palms to be oiled. Men on handsome salaries insist on their perquisites, and put immovable obstacles in the way of the legitimate transaction of business. This is not the outcome of British laws. The law relating to the proof of bribery is in accordance with British ideas of justice, which requires a man to be proved guilty before he is condemned. "All intelligent Hindus" wrote Dubois, "are agreed that the penal laws introduced by Europeans into their country err considerably on the side of leniency." Let the onus of proof remain as it is, but let the punishments be more drastic, and let Government be unceasing in the search for the man who receives gratuities—doubly severe on the man who demands them, and stands in the way of honest transactions. Foul weeds grow space in a climate like this, but the roots of the dusturi parasite are much too penetrating, and of too deep a growth to be of modern origin. If, as the result of some great revival, it became the custom here as at home to remit "conscience money" to the Treasury, there would be no more taxes for the rest of the century, yet funds enough to pay off the National Debt and close up accounts of the War with the surplus. "Give us back our old autonomous village communes—give us back our old panchayats," exclaims Rowji bin Ramji, "and may the blessings of God crown all your efforts and give you a contented and truly prosperous India." The grant of his petition would not remove the smallest of the evils he complains of. He has diagnosed the disease very fairly, but his prescriptions are not those which will effect a cure.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE SCANDAL.

THERE is a fatality about Napoleonic genius which invariably involves the ruin of all who put their trust in it. The Napoleons of finance seem to be no more able to avert the ultimate crash than was the original Napoleon able to avoid the final disaster in the field. After the Hooley disclosures, we have the Whitaker-Wright revelations, which throw light upon a process of speculation more discreditable probably than anything previously recorded in the history of purely speculative finance. The story of the London and Globe Corporation is by no means pleasant reading. The unfortunate shareholders who relied upon the financial genius of Mr. Whitaker-Wright have, of course, lost nearly all they invested in the Corporation, while the great name and reputation of a statesman has been clouded by the sordid trickery to which the Napoleon of finance in this instance was reduced. The Official Receiver charges Mr. Whitaker-Wright, the managing director of the Corporation, with having ruined the company through wild and unscrupulous speculation, and further with having concealed the insolvency of the company from its shareholders by a fraudulent manipulation of its accounts and those of its two off-shoots, the British-America Corporation and the Standard Exploration Company. Neither the Marquis of Dufferin, who was the chairman of the Corporation, nor the other directors associated with Mr. Whitaker-Wright on the board, appear to have known anything of his enormous speculations. Lord Dufferin now declares that he would have considered himself highly criminal if he had knowingly consented to the shareholders' money being thus gambled away. The pity of it is that men whose names carry great weight with the public should be induced to lend the distinction of their position to companies and permit themselves to remain in entire ignorance of its affairs. The directors of the London and Globe knew nothing of the nature of the business which the Company carried on, a want of elementary knowledge which was surely culpable. It was not difficult for a man of Mr. Whitaker-Wright's genius to dazzle such a board. In 1900, though no dividend could be paid, and the Corporation was in fact insolvent, the chairman was made to say that the Company was able to present a balance sheet showing a very substantial sum standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. It is alleged by the Official Receiver that in order to conceal the actual position of the Company, the bulk of the Corporation's speculative transactions, including about £1,400,000 in Lake-View shares were transferred to the books of the other two companies and were re-transferred to the London and Globe a few weeks afterwards. Even the auditors declare they were tricked, and only discovered the device when they had signed the report. In a few months the managing director lost £732,000 in Lake-View speculations alone, but neither Lord Dufferin nor the other directors realised what was going on. Shares were bought and sold in the names of the chairman and his co-directors, but they have all assured the Official Receiver that this was done without their knowledge, and they derived no personal profit from the transactions. There is natural sympathy for these gentlemen in the unenviable position in which they find themselves, and especially for the distinguished public servant whose name is unhappily associated with the shady business. But it must all be tempered with amazement at their apparent lack of ordinary watchfulness in regard to the affairs of the Company. As for the other disclosures of the venality of the financial press which, for whatever immediate reason, have brought about the resignation of two of the responsible directors of "Truth," no one will rejoice more than the conductors of respectable journals if the Whitaker-Wright revelations assist in purifying the atmosphere of "city" journalism.

LEPROSY IN BOMBAY.

IT is singular that although the Leper Asylum, at Matunga, Bombay, has now been in existence since 1890, no report on its progress or official comment upon its operations has been published until this year. A comprehensive report which comes from the pen of Dr. N. H. Choksy has now been issued. This volume, which will be of as much value to the outside medical world as it is of interest to those who have watched the progress of the institution in Bombay since its foundation, contains the history of the home for lepers up to the year 1897, together with contemporary history of the treatment of leprosy up to that date. The efforts made to bring about the institution of the home have been fully justified. It affords poverty stricken sufferers from this terrible disease a means of spending their days at least with the necessities of life around them, and with as little pain as can be expected. All the objections and fears that were raised previous to the founding of the home have turned out baseless. There has been no great influx into Bombay of lepers such as people expected, and the primary prejudice of the lepers themselves against taking up their abode in this institution has been overcome. The lepers are given as much freedom as is possible. All the old luxuries of their former life are supplied to them, and a varied and wholesome diet such as most probably they never got before they entered the home, is also given them. Opium eaters are allowed to take their opium, under proper medical supervision of course, ganja drinkers may manufacture their own ganja and drink it too in moderation, and tobacco is doled out to one and all. The policy is obviously sensible and charitable, for these poor wretches have little, if any chance of enjoyment, and to debar them of what they consider their greatest luxury in the last months of their lives would be more than cruel. Indeed, Dr. Choksy's observations have led him to the conclusion that opium, at any rate, is medicinally good for the lepers. Opium eaters among the lepers are stronger, they live longer, and they are less subject to the baneful attacks which their disease brings about. Another interesting conclusion that the doctor has arrived at is that leprosy is not hereditary. At any rate, there is no reason to say that it is directly handed down from parents to children. The lepers at the home are allowed to marry if they wish, but though babies have been born in the institution, not one of them has showed any signs of leprosy. The institution is still doing good work. In 1897 with which year the report ceases—there were 300 lepers in it, and it was full up. Dr. Choksy's investigations on the subject of leprosy will add to the reputation he has already gained in regard to the treatment of the more virulent of mental diseases.

THE transport City of Vienna is expected to arrive in Bombay from South Africa on the 2nd February.

WE regret to announce the death of Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, a member of the Bombay Corporation and Standing Committee, at his residence in Peddar Road last evening. Dr. Ismail had been suffering from relapsing fever for the last four days.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 7th December last, amounted to Rs. 13,688, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,091. The corresponding week of July to 7th December 1901, total earnings from 1st July to 7th December were Rs. 2,08,882, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,235.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 7th December last, amounted to Rs. 5,690, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,967. The total earnings from 1st July to 7th December 1901, were Rs. 58,656, amounting to a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 31,033.

THE Viceroy, as already noted, intends to visit the Malakand during his spring tour. His Excellency will thus have an opportunity of seeing not merely the military position in and about the Lower Swat Valley, but also the line of communication with Mardan and Nowshera. Lord Curzon will travel over the 2ft. 6in. railway which runs from the northern bank of the Kabul River at the town of Nowshera to Dargai at the foot of the Malakand; and if traffic is brisk in April, he will, doubtless, see how inadequate this line is to meet the demands made upon it. This is looking at the railway from the commercial standpoint only: there is the strategical view also to be considered. When the line was projected in the first instance, it was never anticipated that both passenger and goods traffic would be very considerable; and the main idea was to improve military communications. But the railway has done surprisingly well from the day of its opening, and it has become clear that it would do still better if converted to the broad-gauge, particularly as the Kabul River is now being bridged. With through broad-gauge connection from Nowshera station on the North-Western system to Dargai, says the "Pioneer," trade would rapidly expand, for there would be no transhipment of goods and consequent expense in handling them. The cost of conversion from the 2 ft. 6in. to the broad-gauge would not be very heavy, and the time would seem ripe for seriously considering this change. The military authorities would welcome such conversion, for then the Malakand garrison could always be strongly reinforced in a few hours. The capital outlay would be small, and it is quite certain that the line would earn 4 or 5 per cent. interest, for the trade between India and the country beyond the Malakand has already made marvellous strides since the close of the war of 1897-98. Its value now is put down at over 1 1-4 crores per annum.

AMONG the "Wonders of the West" in the current "Strand" there appears a notice of the most remarkable cargo in the world—a train composed of twelve refrigerator cars containing about 2,000,000 eggs—which was recently gathered by one firm in the vicinity of Newton, Kansas, and shipped to San Francisco, California, U.S.A. The express went as a special over the Santa Fe road, and was the first instance of a train with a cargo consisting exclusively of eggs passing into the State of California. The cars, it need hardly be said, were of special construction, and the value of the shipment aggregated about £5,000, including freight charges, which amounted to over £1,000.

ACCORDING TO THE

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN T YEAR.

BY B. FLETCHER ROBI

FROM the number of prophetic almanacs published and the circulation they appear it is obvious that our prophets are not without our in their own country, says Mr. B. F. R in the "Express."

The stars, from which the prophets draw their inspiration, are up to no good in the immediate future. To the casual observer there does not seem to be anything the matter with them; but, as a matter of fact, they are bilious and malevolent. I understand that Mars, Venus, and Saturn are in conjunction. I do not pretend to know what this means, but had they been in collision, there could not be more fuss made about it.

Owing to the disgraceful condition of the heavens we are to expect a larger share of disasters than usual, including slumps on the Stock Exchange—due, doubtless, to the machinations of the Great Bear—several severe fires, peripatetic earthquakes, and threats of war from all the first-class Powers. The allegorical pictures with which "Old Moore," for example, heads his predictions are sufficient to make the boldest quail. There are enough skeletons to stock a first-class anatomical museum. They all mean something particularly unpleasant, although "Old Moore" is often reticent as to the exact form in which the disaster will catch us. And neither "Zadkiel," "Raphael," nor "Moore's Original Edition," is more helpful or cheering.

"OLD MOORE'S" FORECAST.

During the present month—so that we may expect to see it any day in the morning papers—there will come "tidings of really good omen from South Africa" or so says "Old Moore." I trust the venerable gentleman is correctly informed, but there is always De Wet to consider. In February "England will still be busy building more ships for the King's Navy"; but when is she not? "Death," it is also predicted, "will be at work among us this month." Now, really, Mr. Moore, is that so very unusual?

In March we hear that "a mysterious traveller will come from the East with tales of the most extraordinary character. He will be for a time well received, but eventually it will be discovered that this so-called explorer is nothing more than a plausible fraud."

This raises a nice legal point. Suppose a traveller does appear, and his stories are absolutely correct—for even the stars may make slight errors—will an action for libel lie against "Old Moore," who never allows him a chance of signing the necessary contract for their publication in a magazine?

There is going to be a discovery of a new animal in May, but this joyful intelligence is discounted by the death of a venerable nobleman. So are smiles and tears too often mingled in this mutable world.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

After June things go from bad to worse. A terrible domestic tragedy in Ireland will be followed by a sudden rising in South Africa. An outbreak of rabies in August will be discussed in Parliament. This will mean the recall of its holiday-making members from the grouse moors—a remarkable prophecy. Paris is to be agitated in September, and general lawlessness is to be rampant. There is going to be a legal case of great interest—but in what court? Will the Long Vacation be cut short?

A stormy October will lead us into a boisterous November. Socialism and Anarchy will be rampant, and Spain will be troubled—a safe prediction. In December the stars are a little kinder, and "Old Moore" assures us of happiness all round, as if he were concluding a three-volume novel rather than a prediction of real and "absolutely authentic" facts.

"Zadkiel" not only voices the stars, but forecasts the weather in detail. He is a gloomy fellow at his best. He holds a strong hand in earthquakes. These will alarm Hungary and Greece in January, in July they will annoy us in the north of England, and in September they will turn up smiling in Mexico and India. A few further extracts of interest.

February 14.—Young ladies will receive offers of marriage.

In March "Earl Rosebery gains in favour and honour."

In April a rupture with a foreign Power is almost inevitable.

In August Spain will suffer affliction, and in November she is again disturbed.

In fact, all the almanacs make a dead set on Spain, which is always safe for a riot at any time of the year.

RAPHAEL, THE MISOGYNIST.

"Raphael's Almanac" prints an everyday guide, which goes into great detail. It is really very hard on the fair sex. For instance, in February, it is—according to this misogynist of a prophet—well to avoid them on February 3, 10, 15, 20, and 28. The reason is not stated, but such a prediction is at least on the safe side.

In other matters the advice of his "Every Day Guide" is remarkable. It is couched in quaint language, obviously designed to impress.

Taking a selection from the present month, we discover some amazing advice, which if followed would tend to upset our methods of doing business in the City. The Stock Exchange "selling before 2 p. m." and doing nothing after, or the entire staff of a firm "avoiding superiors" and keeping quiet, would be a remarkable and instructive spectacle.

Here is the extract:—

12. Sunday—Court, marry, and visit thy friends.
13. Very uncertain all day.
14. Keep quiet until 2 p.m.; then [illegible] ask favours, seek work, and push thy business.
15. Tra[illegible] writings, and push thy business.
18. B[illegible] this day.
19. Su[illegible] ask favours and visit thy friends before 2 p.m.
22. Be ca[illegible].
23. Sell [illegible]re 2 p.m.; do nought else.
24. Avoid superiors and keep quiet.
25. Do not buy or speculate.
27. Ask favours before noon.
28. Keep quiet until the evening; then court and ask favours.
31. Avoid superiors and keep thyself quiet.

"Raphael," like "Zadkiel," has his eye on Spain, for whom he predicts misfortunes in January, March, April, July, August, November, and December. Those who live in that country may expect a lively time, that is evident. Our prophet also foretells a great earthquake year, an epidemic of suicides in March, a vast amount of sickness in April and May, an increase of drunkenness in June—due, no doubt, to the weather, which will be wintry and thundery—trouble in India in August, fierce storms in October, and conspiracies, crimes, and robberies in December.

I do not wish to be hard on these gentlemen whose names are so impressive and dignified. But there are two lines of Milton that can be applied, not inappropriately, to their annual productions. Our prophets have reached a point when—

"... old experience do attain
To something like prophetic strain."

THE duty payments in 1901 indicate a normal increase in the consumption of tea in Great Britain, the quantity consumed per head of the population amounting to 6·17 pounds, against 6·11 pounds in 1900, and 5·98 pounds in 1899. The use of China tea was extremely limited. Re-exports of Indian and Ceylon tea showed a marked increase.

A CURIOUS case of long estranged lovers becoming reconciled, late in life, and united in marriage, is reported from Wisconsin. About the end of 1861, a young man and his sweetheart quarrelled over the War of Succession. The girl's relatives were Confederates, and she sided with them; while the youth sympathised with the Federals. The pair parted in anger; the young man joined the Army of the North, and figured in many engagements. Each remained single out of regard for the memory of the other. They met accidentally after an interval of 40 years at the end of last month, and the old quarrel was made up by the twain becoming man and wife.

...AMS.

...R'S AGENCY.)

...OUTH AFRICA.

...PLUMER'S FORCE.

...IA AND THE WAR.

...SSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Colonel Plumer, on the 25th instant, after a long and difficult march, captured 36 Boers to the north-east of Standerton.

JAN. 28.

General Bruce Hamilton reports that he made a night march with picked horses on the 25th instant, and surprised a Boer laager between Ermelo and Bethel. The British charged and the enemy fled, and were pursued for many miles.

Two were killed and four wounded and 82 captured.

The British had three wounded.

Lord Hopetoun, speaking at a banquet in Melbourne, explained that a Federal Contingent was not offered earlier owing to the belief that the enemy were at the last gasp.

The Lords have adopted an unofficial Resolution of Lord Wemyss, declaring that the vigorous prosecution of the war and the surrender of the Boers in the field are essential to a lasting peace, and approving the action of the Government. The resolution was adopted after an amendment by Lord Welby for omitting the approval of the Government's action was rejected by 60 against 16.

Lord Raglan, in the debate, said there had never been any cessation in the despatch of troops to maintain the full strength of the Army in South Africa and drafts were still sailing in large numbers.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE REVELATIONS.

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN'S DEFENCE.

WHY HE REMAINED CHAIRMAN.

JAN. 27.

The Marquis of Dufferin, who is gravely ill at Clandeboye, writes on the 22nd instant, to the Official Receiver of the London and Globe and Financial Corporation that he knew nothing whatever of Mr. Whitaker Wright's enormous speculations, and would have considered himself highly criminal if he had knowingly consented to the shareholders' money being thus gambled away.

[The Marquis of Dufferin presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the London and Globe Finance Corporation on the 9th January last year and at this meeting he assured the shareholders that it was with feelings of the greatest mortification that his colleagues and himself met them on that trying occasion. This was due to the fact that only three weeks prior Lord Dufferin had, with the managing director, Mr. Whitaker Wright, who gave the sensational revelation of a few days ago, assured the shareholders that, although the affairs of the company were not prosperous, yet they were fairly satisfactory and hopeful.

In a long speech he gave a personal explanation of his connection with the company. He made known the fact that he had accepted the office of chairman at the instance of his late friend, Lord Loch. He had been a busy man all his life, and the prospect of interesting employment weighed with him in accepting the appointment as much as that of material remuneration. He did make certain enquiries, but it was not until he had entered upon office that he became aware of two facts for which he was unprepared—that the company had a great number of bitter opponents, and that their Stock Exchange interests were not only far more complicated and extensive than he had imagined but that no one who had not been brought up to the business could ever hope to master its intricacies. This statement was met with laughter.

PREPARED TO WITHDRAW.

The Marquis went on and said that on this discovery it naturally occurred to him that it might be his duty to withdraw from his post as chairman, but it was not so easy for a man in his position to lift his hand from the plough when once he had taken hold of it, and he also perceived by signs that his resignation was the very thing which the company's opponents were anxious to bring about, and that it would be followed by the immediate depreciation of their securities. He, therefore, only took the precaution of warning the shareholders that they must not expect him to be conversant with the management of the company's Stock Exchange operations. With that announcement the shareholders seemed satisfied, and all seemed to proceed smoothly. His misgivings disappeared. He invested largely in the company. He did so with a view of retaining the shares as a permanent investment. Although he would be a greater sufferer than most of those present at the meeting by what had occurred, and he could as little afford the loss as anyone, yet he should regret it the less—he should not regret it at all—if it helped to convince the shareholders of his "bona fides." For a time there was prosperity. He continued, he was free to confess, however, ... went on, and as the operations of the company became more extensive and complicated in all directions, he felt that the responsibilities and anxieties attaching to his post as chairman were too many and too heavy for his advan... years and failing health. He was haunted by fears of the effects which his resignation might produce. When he lost his son in South Africa he trusted his resignation would appear natural and not have a bad effect. At that time he believed the company to be sound. News reached him in Ireland of the threatened calamity, and he felt that every private consideration must give way to the obvious duty of his at once resuming his post as chairman of the company and of meeting the shareholders.

PROTECTING MR. WRIGHT.

Lord Dufferin then went into the affairs of the company and said there were three courses open to them, liquidation, voluntary winding up, and reconstruction. He thought, as a shareholder, that it would be better to nurse the assets and dispose of them in their own way. He protected Mr. Whitaker Wright, and said that, having worked with him for a considerable length of time, he had never met with anyone more devoted to the service of those with whose interests he was charged, or more ready at all times, not only to sacrifice his health, but to risk the chance of fatal illness in his endeavour to rectify what might be amiss and to stave off misfortune from his shareholders. Mr. Wright might have made mistakes, but if he had, they were prompted by too keen a desire to advance the shareholders' interests and to retrieve a critical situation.

In conclusion, in which the aged diplomat shed tears, he said that words failed him to express the gratitude he felt towards the shareholders for the hearing which they had given his observations—a patience and generosity which to the end of his days would be one of the brightest souvenirs of his whole life.

These sentiments elicited the warmest response from the shareholders.]

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Likoma was consecrated at Westminster Abbey to-day.

LONDON CENSUS.

JAN. 28.

The census of London shows the population to be 4,536,541.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

RETURN TO CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

Dr. Sven Hedin returns shortly via Ladakh to Central Asia, whence he makes his way to Europe.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, the Select Committee's reports on the Administrator General's Bill, the Indian Tramways Bill, and the Indian Steamship Bill, are likely to be presented, and the Calcutta Public Library Bill to be passed.

THE VICEROY.

It is understood that the Viceroy, on completion of his usual Autumn tour, will reach Calcutta about the 7th December. He will remain there until the end of the month, and then proceed direct to Delhi for the Proclamation function.

FAMINE EXPENDITURE IN BOMBAY.

The estimate for famine expenditure in Bombay for the next Financial year is about forty lakhs.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

The provision for railway expenditure next year will probably amount to ten and-a-half crores.

THE KADIR CUP.

The Kadir Cup will be run off during the week beginning March 24th, at Gurmuktesar.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

In proposing the healths of the Emperor of Austria and the German Emperor at a luncheon at Government House to-day, at which the Officers of the Thetis and Aspern were the guests, together with the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Members of Council and the various Consuls General in Calcutta, Lord Curzon spoke of the intimate fellow-feeling and indissoluble regard which united Great Britain with Austria and of the links not less firm, which united us with the German Sovereign and people, also of the dignified and beloved occupant of the Austro-Hungarian throne, and of the German Emperor, who is not merely a nephew of our own King, but a great monarch of a great nation, a world statesman of ceaseless ene·gy and commanding force, and a friend and ally of the British people. His Excellency also referred to the generosity which induced his Imperial Majesty to remember the people of India in their suffering, a year and a half ago, and to send a munificent donation towards their relief.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An exchange is likely to take place between Major Smyth, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Belgaum, on leave and Major Westmorland, 3rd West India Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant Orton, 2nd Border Regiment, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Orders have already been published at home for the abolition of a number of articles of uniform, which will appear in the next issue of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Captain Garrat officiates as Second-in-Command of the 3rd Bombay Infantry.

FIELD FIRING.

POONA, JAN. 28.

Field Firing operations were started to-day at Bapdeo Ghat, some seven miles from Poona. General Burnett and Staff supervised all the operations. The Royal Scots, with some Native Regiments, went out last night and the First Lancers moved out to camp at an early hour, advanced in open order, and closing gradually on the targets.

The first line of targets consisted of whitewashed coolies fixed on pieces of bamboo, placed so as to represent only the head of a man. The targets were only about eight inches in diameter, and were exceedingly difficult to hit at 400 or 500 yards, to judge by the few that were struck. Of eighteen such targets representing one section of the enemy defending a small temple on a hillock, only three were pierced by bullets, though stones and trees thereabouts were plentifully bespattered with lead. The next line of targets, some three hundred yards off, were most ingeniously constructed. The hillsides in two directions were sangared by low stone walls, behind which the targets were placed. Every few yards along the wall was a very clever arrangement worked by water which caused certain targets to disappear and reappear at regular intervals. After firing at the stationary targets at this and the next range, the cavalry were held to have driven in the enemy's skirmishers, and had then to retire. The infantry attack next began. They had been marched up and posted unobserved in the village of Yeola, prior to the order for advance being given, but as soon as they were deployed, the attack on the disappearing targets, and on targets made to represent guns in action with gunners standing alongside them began. The hits of the various stages of the attack were counted by Major Wedlens, D. A. G. for Musketry, but the percentage of hits to the amount of ammunition expended has not yet been calculated. The operations lasted till late in the afternoon.

Major-General Burnett, C.B., in the afternoon watched the operations as Umpire-in-Chief. The Shropshire Light Infantry and the 17th Bombay Infantry have their turn to-day.

CATHEDRAL PARISH SOIREE.

THERE was a large gathering at the Town Hall last night when the parishioners of the St. Thomas, Cathedral were entertained at the annual soiree by some of the prominent local amateurs of Bombay. The function proved to be a successful one, there being no less than three hundred parishioners present. The decoration of the hall was simple but effective, and refreshments were provided. The programme was an excellent one and consisted of songs, among them being "Simon the Cellarer" by Mr. G. Coppard; "There Grew a Little Flower and a Great Oak Tree" by Miss Proctor; "Adieu Marie" by Mr. C. E. Copplestone, Cornet solo "Alice where art Thou" by Mr. Rhenius; "The Cobbler and the Crow" by Choir boys; and "Queen of the Earth" by Mr. W. G. Thomas. In addition to these the Guild members contributed two songs. The programme concluded with "The Venetian Boatman's Evening Song" excellently rendered by a quartette consisting of Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Gymer and Mr. W. Waite.

HERR M. A. KLAUSNER, editor of a Jewish paper published at Berlin, has been sent to prison under remarkable circumstances. He did not hesitate to declare that those who believed in the "existence of Jewish ritual murder" were "either criminals or lunatics." Among those he indicated was a gentleman who had formally declared that "Jews were in the habit of using human blood for religious, ritualistic, or other purposes, and who added that the Jews were a bloodthirsty, superstitious, usurious, and intellectually inferior race." This person, in his arraignment of Dr. Klausner, claimed the privilege of "wholesale and general traduction," and the Doctor, who refused to withdraw anything, went to gaol for six weeks.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GERMAN SLANDERS ON BRITISH TROOPS.

VON BULOW'S REBUKE OF THE DEPUTY

PLAIN SPEAKING BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, Jan 11.—In the Reichstag yesterday, the President, Count von Ballestrem, censured Herr Libermann, anti-Semitic member for Sonneberg, for having described Mr. Chamberlain as "the most accursed scoundrel on God's earth, and the instigator of a wicked war," and the British army as "a pack of thieves."

Count von Bulow, in concurring with the censure, deprecated the tendency to vilify foreign Ministers. He deeply regretted the attacks which had been made on the British army. Germans were sensitive of the honour of their own army, and ought not to abuse a foreign army wherein there were men enough who knew how to die.

He did not intend to be diverted from his policy of neutrality in South Africa, or from friendly relations with Britain, whereto Germany was bound by permanent and weighty interests. The task had not been rendered easier by the incident in the Reichstag that day, and he hoped that such episodes would not recur. They only served to render more difficult the maintenance of an attitude of harmony between German and English interests, and the maintenance of the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

London, Jan. 11.—The "Times" says that Count von Bulow's mild rebuke of Herr Libermann was quite insufficient. The German Government ought to publish the report of the military attaches and officials in South Africa, showing that the British soldiers were humane and generous. The limit of British patience would be overstepped if Count von Bulow imagined that he was able to court British friendship simultaneously with wiping his parliamentary feet on the British uniform.

DE WET ENGAGED.

FIGHTING NEAR HEILBRON.

ATTACK ON BLOCKHOUSES.

London, January 11th.—Colonel de Lisle on Wednesday last engaged De Wet's reconcentrated force, twenty miles south of Heilbron. The enemy were shelled heavily.

General Elliot drove De Wet towards the main line.

Fifty Boers at night attempted to cross the Heilbron-Frankfort line of blockhouses. They attacked three blockhouses, but in each case were repulsed.

Commandant Vonnieker, with 150 Boer, crossed the railway at Roodeval, under cover of night, and thus succeeded in joining De Wet.

A PRO-BOER LADY'S DIARY.

TRIBUTE TO BRITSH SOLDIERS.

The diary of a German pro-Boer lady, residing at Pretoria, has been published.

It describes the conduct of the British soldiers as simply exemplary and the stories of their atrocities as lies with an object.

THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.

ITALY MOBILISING AND TURKEY FORTIFYING.

London, Jan. 11th.—A day or two ago the "Allgemeine Zeitung," a German journal, stated that Italy was mobilising 100,000 troops with which to occupy Tripoli.

It is now stated that Turkey is fortifying the port of the province and strengthening her garrison in the country.

SPEECHES OF MINISTERS.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

London, Jan. 11th.—Speaking at Manchester yesterday, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, declared, in reference to the war, that the Government would never accept a peace that would be a prelude to further conflict. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's unhappy speeches had, he said, greatly prolonged the war.

Referring to the exhibitions of Anglophobia on the Continent, Mr. Balfour said that the outburst of ill-will against this country abroad had momentarily shattered all belief uncivilised opinion.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

HIS REPLY TO GERMAN HOSTILITY.

London, Jan. 12th.—Mr. Chamberlain delivered a brilliant speech at Birmingham yesterday.

Referring to recent events in Germany and the hostility to himself in that quarter, he said:—"I deplore foreign animosity, but I withdraw nothing and qualify nothing. The affection and confidence of our kinsfolk across the seas are more important than the good will of foreigners."

He eulogised Mr. Seddon's denunciation of the pro-Boer critics at home, who were the real cause of foreign animosity. In future, he continued, Great Britain would have to take account of foreign opinion and consult her colonists.

They were, he said in conclusion, not entitled to make peace with the Boers unless on terms satisfactory to our allies, who had sent us of their best to fight and die for the common cause.

THE MAN FOR GALWAY.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

MY first meeting with Mr. Arthur Lynch was about ten years ago at the house of a common friend. He was then a tall, slight, and decidedly handsome man of about thirty. He was by way of being "literary," and took an academic interest in politics. His self-esteem was prodigious. He made no secret of his belief that he was the only possible successor to Mr. Parnell; indeed, he was fond of avowing it. Among Parnellites he excited a great deal of interest and not less amusement. It was a melancholy time for them, and Mr. Lynch's advent caused a welcome diversion. They used to shout with laughter over his references to himself. One of his phrases was I remember, "I have never yet met any one whom I could not hold in the hollow of my hand."

A little later he stood for Galway in the Parnellite interest. He boasted that his nomination paper would be signed by a representative of every one of the tribes, and it was. But he did not make a good impression. He had taken his degree at Melbourne University, and he placarded the town with bills containing an account of his academical distinctions, which were a cause of grave suspicion to the electorate. The priests denounced him then more violently than they have since denounced Mr. Plunkett, and he was, of course, beaten. His opinion of the priesthood at the time was not at all favourable to that body; neither could his attitude towards his Church be considered quite orthodox. It may be that his sojourn with the Boers has brought about a recantation of his former errors in this respect.

I met him again about five years later, and thought him much improved. He had had bad luck, he said, and his spirit seemed somewhat chastened. He had, meanwhile, published a book of very poor verse, and one or two futile volumes of literary criticism. In one he held up his former friends of the pen to somewhat cheap ridicule. He had succeeded in making a host of enemies for himself, and I think he had grown tired of the luxury of being hated. But the temptation to attack his friends has always proved too strong for him, and, if my memory is not at fault, his published statements concerning the Boers and their methods are not at all complimentary to his former comrades-in-arms. But that is his way. He has defeated the most useful man in Ireland, and the best Nationalist, in a non-political sense, and his return is a great triumph for the Irish party now that dollars are scarce. The priests, who shouted against him nine years ago, have now shouted for him, and if he has any gratitude he will recant his former heresies in a white sheet. But I do not think he will.

There were many dramatic episodes in the election, but the most dramatic is yet to come, if the ex-Colonel of the Irish Brigade attempts to take his seat. If I know anything of Galway, this anticipation has had not a little to do with Mr. Lynch's return; and the electors would ask no better "divarshun" than to see their member hanged, drawn, and quartered "for faith and fatherland." This is the humorous side of a situation which is melancholy and hopeless enough. Elections, with many other things which the sober-minded Saxon takes seriously, present a many-sided aspect to the lively Celt. "I'd like Plunkett to win," wrote an Irish barrister to me when the election was on; "but I'd like Lynch to win better. It'll make a leading case. What's a Member of Parliament compared with a leading case?" And doubtless many electors and others, have their diverse technical points of view.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, attended at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution to distribute the prizes gained at the Reformatory School, during the past year. H. E. the Governor was attended by Capt. Greville, as A. D. C., and a native A. D. C., and there was a fairly numerous attendance of local dignitaries. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Moses, Mr. E. E. Shellin, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. J. Dracup, Mr. C. Burns, Mr. Monie, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, and Mr. H. G. Gell, (Members of the Committee), Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Prof. N. G. Welinkar, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Dr. C. Fernandes, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. G. R. Daodhar and others.

The ceremony which took place in the court of the Reformatory School was presided over by Mr. T. J. Strangman. On the arrival of the Governor he was loudly cheered by the youths, who were lined up to receive him.

MR. T. J. STRANGMAN

The chairman said: Your Excellency, gentlemen, and boys of the Sassoon Reformatory, past and present. The first pleasant duty which it is mine to perform to-day is to express the gratitude of all connected with this institution, to his Excellency Lord Northcote for coming here to distribute the medals and prizes to-day. (Hear, hear.) The reason for our coming here to-day is this. His Excellency paid a visit to the institution in 1900. He made a great number of exceedingly kind remarks in the way in which it was managed, and on the following day there was a suggestion from him that prizes should be given by him to the boys who had the best record of conduct in the institution. Now, gentlemen, this institution has been peculiarly fortunate in the attention which it has received from previous Governors. Lord Harris was a constant visitor here, and he inaugurated the annual treat to the boys at Parel. Lord Sandhurst too was a visitor here, but I venture to think that the interest which Lord Northcote has taken in this institution will have a very much more far-reaching influence on the boys, and I think that I am merely giving the sentiments of all connected with this institution when I say that I trust that during his stay in Bombay he may find the time and the opportunity to preside at all our annual meetings which may be held during that time. Well, now, gentlemen, this is the first meeting of this kind which has been held in the annals of this institution, and that being so I think it would be a fitting opportunity to put you in possession of a few facts regarding its history, and regarding the class of boys that come here, what is done with them and the most interesting feature perhaps, what is their future career. Now, in 1859 the grandsons of the late Mr. David Sassoon handed over the site of these buildings together with a certain portion of the buildings now stading and togeher with the sum of Rs. 30,000 upon certain conditions. And the arrangement now is that Government should pay for the messing, dress, and clothing charges and that they should also give a grant for education of 300 rupees a month and for the rest the institution is to look out for itself. And the way in which it gains its income is this. First of all a hundred boys are sent to the mills and they earn every day from 6 to 8 rupees per month, then there is a income arising from the workshops in addition, and I am sure you will all be very gratified to hear that the financial condition of the institution is most satisfactory. Well, the next feature of interest was the appointment in 1890 of the present Superintendent. Before he came here and escapes were, I understand, frequent and the present good discipline, the happiness of the boys and the good health maintained of the boys in the school is in a very great measure due to his characteristic conduct and good management. In 1894 the institution were lucky enough to procure the services of Mr. Baba Laxmandas, the Secretary. When he joined the institution, I believe I am right in saying that there was a debt balance at the bank, and it is owing to his extremely good management to the fact that he has cut down many unnecessary expenses to the fact that he obtained an increase from the Madhawdas Dharamshi Mill of the wages of the boys from 8 to 10 rupees a month, that the institution is now in a thoroughly satisfactory condition as far as its finances are concerned, and it was due to his economy and saving that various additions to the store rooms and gymnasiums had been added without assistance from outside sources during the last year. In 1890 this institution was transferred from the Gaol Department to the Educational Department, but the only difference really that was made was this: that one or two educated experts were added to the committee. The change was one in name only, for this institution has always been worked as a school rather than a gaol. Well, now, gentlemen, with regard to the boys who are admitted to this institution, they come here in two ways, either convicted by the Magistrates, or they are sent as private apprentices by their parents and guardians. I think I am right in saying that the Magistrates are generally guided by two considerations. If a boy has parents or relations or friends who are willing and able to to look after him, he is not sent to this institution. Again, if he happens to come from the begging class, and it is felt that a sojourn in this institution would be a mere waste of time, he is not sent here, and I may say in reference to that that if all the begging classes that come before the Magistrates were sent here we should require accommodation for 1,000 instead of 230. Well then, boys are sent here by their parents and guardians and a small fee is taken from them though of course they are at liberty to withdraw the boys whenever they desire. At present there are few such boys, I believe, in the institution. Now, as to what is done with the boys when they get in. If they have learnt up to the third standard they dont begin with a course of reading or writing, otherwise they do. If they have learned up to the third standard they are trained in drawing, carpentering, turning and all other arts connected with the workshops which you have just seen. In addition a hundred boys are sent to the Narotamdas Dharamshi Mill every day, and as I have told you before they earn up to eight rupees a month each. With regard to the work done by the boys, of course, you have seen the work that has been turned out by them in the last year, and I must leave you to judge as to its quality. With regard to the boys who go to the mill, I can only say this: that the mill manager is only too glad to have them, and that the fact that they are paid from eight to ten rupees a month speaks well for the work which they do there. Well, now gentlemen, to come to the most interesting feature connected with the subject of the reformatory. It is this: What is the future career of the boys who have been here? What effect does the education received—the education and training received at this institution have upon them during their life I have met a great many people who have said: It is all very well; you give the boys an extremely happy time during their sojourn in this institution, but if a boy has once taken to crime, when he gets out again from the institution he will revert to crime again, and if you will take the proportion of those who revert to crime and those who turn to honest work, you will find it is a small one. I think this is an extremely exaggerated view of the situation. It was in order to meet that view that we have prepared to-day a statement showing the boys who have been discharged between the period of the 1st of April 1899, and the 31st March 1901. And if you will look at that paper you will see that out of 99 boys who were discharged as many as 40 are known to be earning an honest living, and of those 40 there are at least 13 who are earning as much as 15 rupees a month, and some of them over 20 rupees a month. There are 28 of whom nothing is known, and of course, who have gone up country, no doubt there are many others who are earning an honest living and plying the trade which they learned in this institution. Seven are reported dead, eleven have reverted to crime, and there are 18 whom we know to be unemployed. Now, I must confess that there is a residium of truth in the observation which I alluded to, and after all we must look at the situation and see what can be done to amend the existing state of affairs. Now, we take a boy in we train him, we educate him, we send him out as a skilled workman, we do what we can to procure employment for him, and if he happens to live out of Bombay we pay his expenses to his native village—that is, providing he has got no friends or relatives to look after him in Bombay. But, gentlemen, we are unable to do more. Now, just think for a moment of the case of a boy who leaves this institution. I am speaking, remember, with reference to the boys who have not been trained in the mill, but the boys who have not been trained in the workshops. The boy comes out with a small prize in his pocket—something about three or four rupees. He finds at first a difficulty in getting work, and the money is soon spent and then there is starvation before him, and the poor fellow is absolutely forced to crime again. Gentlemen, we who form the management of this institution, are quite powerless in this matter. Now, what is the remedy? Well, to my mind it is this. It is that support should be given to the institution by the steamship companies, the railway companies, and the large engineering firms in Bombay, and in addition the Government workshops—the various workshops under the supervision of Government whether they be the mint, or whether they be the ordnance or whether they be some other department—should be open to boys from this institution? I can think of two, and two only. They are these. First of all that the boy does not know his work, and secondly that the boy is of bad character. With regard to the first I think an inspection of these workshops will amply repute anything that may be said on its behalf. With regard to the second, let us consider the circumstances under which the boy comes here. In 99 cases of 100 the boy is merely a creature of circumstances. He has never has the advantage of education or good home influence he has never had the advatange of a careful bringing up, and crime has probably been his only means of earning a livelihood from his earliest infancy. At least that is the case with some that come here. Of course there are others who are sent here after they have only committed one offence. Well, when they come to this institution they receive a training which they ought to have received before, and I venture to think that after a boy, who has received three or four years' training in this institution, comes out of it with the means of earning a livelihood, and employment is given him he will very much prefer to remain in the employment rather than take to the precarious livelihood he may gain by a life of crime. Well, gentlemen, I must apologise for detaining you so long, and I only trust that the words which I have spoken my reach the ears and the hearts of the officials who are responsible for the management of the steamship and railway companies, and the engineering firms of Bombay. Because I feel convinced that if only their sympathy could be gained, we should find that these figures in another year or so would tell us a very different tale and instead of having 28 of whom nothing is known and 11 who have reverted to crime, we should get figures more like 18 and 4 or 5 respectively (Applause.)

Subsequently a programme of athletic sports was gone through, including flat races, sack race and a tug of war by the boys. Afterwards dialogues in English and Marathi were given by the boys.

His Excellency the Governor then handed the prizes and medals to the successful boys.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, who was received with applause said: Gentlemen, It has been a very great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon, and distribute these medals. I must heartily congratulate all who are responsible for, or associated with, the management of this institution upon the success of their labours, and at the same time I should like to congratulate the boys upon the spirited way in which they have discharged their sports, and the manner which they have given their recitations. (Applause.) Personally, I take a hereditary interest in the success of reformatories, for my father was one of the pioneers of the reformatory movement in England,—and one of the first schools established stood within a mile of my own old Devonshire home, and my father and I used to frequently visit it. I should like you boys to look upon such an institution as this reformatory in its true light—not merely as a place of enforced detention, or one in which the infliction or punishment is the primary object of its existence, but as a place where an honest and kindly attempt is being made to save those who have taken the first stamps on the downward path of crime from the consequences of their own actions. For that purpose strict discipline, which is necessarily irksome or disagreeable to you, is indispensable—but, if you will cheerfully submit to that as the penalty of the misdeed which has brought you her, you have in return the boon of being separated from bad companions lodged, fed, educated, and taught a trade which will enable you to earn an honest living when you leave these walls; and I sincerely hope an ever increasing number of you will appreciate the new start in life thus offered to you. I entirely endorse what was said by Mr. Strangman and reiterate the hope that railway companies and other great employers of labour will so far as may be in their power endeavour to assist the authorities of this institution by giving boys who come out will be recommended by its authorities the opportunity of earning a honest living. (Applause.) In conclusion I have to say that I hope the authorities of the reformatory will be able to grant the request I now make and allow me to provide for a treat for you all such as you enjoyed last year. (Applause).

MR. S. M. MOSES.

In proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, Mr. S. M. Moses said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I feel highly honored at being entrusted with the pleasant duty of proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor. I do so with much pleasure. I remember two years ago when his Excellency first assumed the reins of his high office, he expressed a desire to visit this institution, and I had the honor of waiting on his Excellency, and showing him over the school. He made minute enquiries about its management, and was so pleased with it, that shortly afterwards upon the invitation of the Committee he kindly consented to become its Patron. His Excellency has also presented the institution with medals which he has so graciously presented this afternoon to the successful pupils. These medals will doubtless serve as certificates of good conduct and will be very useful to the boys when seeking employment on leaving this reformatory. The kindly and sympathetic interest evinced by his Excellency in this institute, will not only offer encouragement to the management, but it will at the same time give an impetus to the boys to vie with each other in securing the much coveted medals (cheers). Your Excellency, I naturally take a lively, and I may say an hereditary interest in this institution which was founded by my late revered grand father Mr. David Sassoon in 1859. The want of such an institution was greatly felt at that time and he came forward with his proverbial generosity and presented this reformatory to the city of Bombay. He not only provided the juvenile offenders with a home, but endowed money for its current expenses, and then handed it over to Government. I am not going to dilate upon the good that it is doing. Suffice it to say that its want is still greatly felt at the present day in as much as the school is full to its utmost capacity. We have no less than 234 boys learning their vernacular; we endeavour to improve their moral character and reform their ways. Some are taught various occupations and trades, whilst others attend the mills in order that they may earn an honest livelihood when they are discharged from this reformatory. We have had several instances of the boys doing well after leaving us as will be seen from the printed circular. The scourges of the plague and famine which your Excellency has often heard as being the immediate cause of the decay of some industry or the other in this Presidency did not affect us; the health of our inmates has been excellent, and from their robust and cheerful appearance would convince one of their being well-fed and taken care of, in this Institute. There is no doubt, therefore that an institution of this kind in Bombay is quite indispensible. We have had lately a great addition to our Board of Management by the Government nomination of the heads of the Educational and Technical Departments of this Presidency. Such welcome addition to our Board, I am sure, cannot fail to prove very valuable assistance and favourably improve the efficiency of the institution. I will now conclude by tendering, on behalf of the governing body of this reformatory, our sincere thanks to his Excellency the Governor for the interest he has taken in coming here and so graciously distributing the prizes especially when one considers the numerous important calls made upon this valuable time, (loud and prolonged cheers).

Afterwards a boquet was handed to his Excellency, and he then drove away amid the cheering of the lads.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

THE Committee of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals have set apart a sum of Rs. 400 for prizes for High School pupils. Dr. Pollen, the President and Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Secretary and Treasurer, are also offering prizes in their own names, and other members of the Committee will follow suit. The aim which the Committee have in view is indicated by the following circular which has been addressed to the Principals of the local High Schools by the Secretary of the Society:—

I am desired by Dr. J. Pollen, the President and by the members of the Executive Committee of the above-named Society, to inform you that with a view to familiarizing the rising generation with the several humane objects of the Society, and to, create in them a taste for kindness to animals, it is proposed to offer twenty prizes of Rs. 20 each to be competed for by boys and girls of the 7th Standard in each of the High Schools in the city, by submitting an essay on a subject kindred to the objects of the Society. On a particular day this month, the subject for the essay will be communicated to all the schools simultaneously at one particular hour, and masters or proprietors of all the schools will be requested to allow such of the pupils in the 7th Standard, as would compete for the prize essay, to write out the essay in their respective schools during that very hour, and to send up in a sealed cover all the manuscripts at the end of that hour to the Secretary of the Society. A prize of Rs. 20 will be set apart for each school, and the prizes will be distributed to all the successful candidates at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Society to be held in the Town Hall in the latter part of February next, where all the students in the 7th Standard of all the competing schools will be invited to attend, to listen to the proceedings of the meeting and to witness the distribution of prizes to their successful mates. I shall thank you to be so good as to let me know whether you will cordially co-operate with the Society in the above-mentioned proposal, and undertake to do the needful in the matter in connection with your school.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE EXHIBITION.

THE STRING CONCERTS.

A NEW VIOLINIST.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

IF the Royal Academy is granted a sort of national status which does not technically belong to it, the nation is not always the loser by that unofficial delegation of its own prestige to a private corporation. The principle may be all wrong; and the would-be reformers of the Academy—an active group in each generation, as persistent as the Park crowd that agitates within reach of the Marble Arch, and as abortive—may be all right. The difference between the Royal Privy Purse and the National Exchequer, as a source of the Academy's wealth, may not bear investigation, any more than may the terms on which an unrivalled site in Piccadilly was ceded by the Government to a body over whom it was to exercise no control. Art may or may not be aided by an Academy; its method of teaching may destroy the individual note; and its exhibitions of contemporary pictures are perhaps as fatal to fine effort as Rossetti believed them to be. Into these oft-debated questions we need not enter; but beyond and above all these this fact stands apparent; that the Royal Academy in bringing together the collection of Old Masters now on view accomplishes something which mere private effort could not achieve, and confers on the art-loving public a boon which has no drawbacks. If it enjoys the prestige, without the responsibility, of a Government institution, that prestige works all to the public advantage at this moment, when we have at Burlington House a million pounds' worth of irreplaceable canvases, that would be entrusted by their owners to the care of no other unofficial institution. The five pictures lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan claim the first word, since they include Raphael's "Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints." It was painted in Raphael's early and more beautiful, though less "graceful," manner for the nuns of St. Anthony of Padua at Perugia. The picture, conventional as it is in composition, has a richness which is lacking in the Ansidei Madonna of the National Gallery, painted a year later. The sky here is one of the most beautiful of this master's; and you note with pleasure and a certain freshness the gold nimbus against the blue of the heavens—an effect staled for you by a hundred dead repetitions. Raphael's love of prettiness already shows itself; you have it in that distressing symptom—the month that is too small for use. But there is still a certain rigidity and straightness against which we may measure the decadence of the Raphael of curves, and droops of heads that lean to right and left, and of legs that pose as if arranged by a teacher of deportment. The picture, when it left the discreet convent at Perugia, passed into the hands of the Colonna family, was later exhibited on loan at the Louvre, in the National Gallery, and at South Kensington; and, after being possessed in turn by a London and a Paris dealer, has ended its adventures by passing into the hands of its present owner at the price of £100,000.

Another of his purchases, now exhibited, is a Vandyke—a lady standing upright and a child standing at her side. So elongated is the lady and so dwarfed is the child that its hand stretched up will not reach hers hanging down—a disjunction false to nature. The red dress of the lady is neither pictorial in itself nor pictorially treated. It is a heavy mass, and has none of the elegance which Vandyke goes far to find. The Rubens portrait of Cardinal Ferdinand, also belonging to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, calls for little remark; and his Titian, a "Holy Family," does not convince one of that master's powers. Far other is it with the Duke of Devonshire's Titian, "Portrait of a man"—generally and more appropriately called, when it is at home, "Portrait of a Youth." The living quietness, the unobstrusive nobility, of Titian are made apparent in these carefully modelled and closely painted features. It is a dark picture, and so is the Duke's Tintoretto, "Delilah and Samson." The composition here, apparently scattered, is all connected, and the painter has not shirked the dramatic moment, just when the lock of Samson's hair is about to be cut off. The room is full of shadows; but the darkness, proper to the moment of conspiracy and ambush, has, with the years, increased into a defect. The painting of Delilah is not altogether satisfactory, and the hands are woolly. The general lines of her figure, seen at a distance, are, however, those of Tintoretto; and he is characteristically himself, and none other, in the shadow—almost biblike beneath the chin—which surrounds the head of Samson. The Duke's Veronese, an "Adoration of the Magi"—all but identical with the same artist's treatment of the same subject in the canvas now at Antwerp—completes the contributions made from the Devonshire collection, a collection poor in specimens of earlier and more archaic schools, not yet brought into fashion when it was formed. In the first Room the head of the young man, attributed to Memling by its owner, Mr. George Salting, is in any case a delightful picture. The softness of the face is triumphant; and effects are achieved with gentleness here that generally depend upon easy contrasts between the flesh and its accessories. Next to it hangs Durer's "Madonna of the Iris." The note of beauty lies with the gold hair escaping in characteristic curves from the diaphanous white veil which partly covers but nowhere obscures it. The ugliness of the face, passable in black-and-white, becomes less bearable in a painting.

Two pictures, one called "Cassone Front" and the other "The Story of David and Goliath," painted by Pesellino, are, in everything but subject, as gay and happy as paint could make them. Both deal with David, and the second shows him standing on a triumphal car, with Goliath's head in his hand. In front goes Saul, whose head, though it towers, is lost against the background, an obliteration perhaps of the artist's arranging; for, somehow, despite the fact that the eye of that part of the picture is, in a sense, put out, its other features do not seem to suffer. In view of forthcoming Coronation processions, these pictures (which come from the Torregiani collection at Florence, and are now the property of Lady Wantage) might well be studied by masters of ceremonies. Yet even these costumes and caparisons might seem dull enough in a London pageant, with fog to replace this sky of the very poetry of light, with mud instead of a ground of growing flowers, and with adjacent buildings that bear no relation to these coloured walls, where the chimney is a true crown rather than the most ignoble object man could rear against his skyline. From these two pictures the visitor may pass without any fear to the beautiful "La Simonetta," attributed to Botticelli, and certainly due to his time and influence, lent by Sir Frederick Cook, M. P. The lips have been repainted, one supposes; they are redder than those of the group of painters whom we label Botticelli. There is just an added emphasis, too, on one eye. But the rest is beauty—the woman's face, invested with the gravity of even a light love, her beaded bodice; her flectuous fingers; and, accordant with all, the marvellous sky. The final great attraction (among several only smaller ones) of this First Room is offered by Sir Hubert Parry's Albertinelli, "Scenes from the Creation." On this canvas is spread out the making of man, of Eve from his rib, of the animals—a jocund company; while further room is found for a passage not strictly accounted for in the title—a group of Adam and Eve, showing Eve in the act of picking a fig and presenting it to Adam. The subject could be treated only by a painter approaching it with the simplicity here displayed—a simplicity which older art could no more revive than an elderly woman her childhood. The serpent twined round the fig-tree ends off in the head of a woman, with a beauty not wholly debased—a rather unhappy bit of symbolism when the temptation of Eve, not Adam, is in question. The face of the serpent-woman is the only flesh in the picture that is not golden.

The fine collection of Claudes occupying the walls of the Second Room is secure of two differently constituted publics. With the casual crowd which has miscellaneously admired many worse painters and few that are better, Claude has always been a favourite. "It is inexcusably required from people of the world that they should see merits in Claudes," says Ruskin. But now with this multitude goes a group of connoisseurs whose revulsion from Ruskin means a reaction against Turner, and therefore a

cult of Claude, whom Turner left to the nation as his own foil. But what can be said for Claude by the spokesmen of this group that has not been already better said by Ruskin? Undeniably all the beauties of Claude's skies and of that foliage which, we are told, prepared the way for Corot's were perceived by him, who, nevertheless, declared that, while the admiration for Claude's works was legitimate so far as it regarded their sunlight effects and their graceful details, it "was base in so far as it involved irreverence for the deeper powers of Nature." The final verdict of Ruskin was that any "large admiration of Claude is wholly impossible in any period of national vigour in art." Nay, more. He thought that the influence which Claude possessed over certain minds was "almost exclusively hurtful to them;" and one can imagine him standing at the portals of this Room No. 2, and bearing admirers triumphantly back to the Bellini, the Beltraffio, the Albertinello, and the Botticelli of Room No. 1, or beckoning them forward to the Tintoretto of Room No. 3, as once we saw him, in years past, block the doorway of a Bond-street Gallery, to prevent the entrance of a friend, to whom he said:—"Turn back; it is the devil." The work of Satan in question, let us add, was that of an artist whose name now stands for all that is most brilliant and enduring in the art of portraiture. Yet Ruskin, even were the attempt well advised in the case of Claude, could no more control the crowd ethically than he could control it physically; and we may trust that, while people look at Claude for what he is, they suffer no deterioration by failing to recount once more the things he is not. At any rate, this collection is an admirable one; nor is there here, as at the National Gallery, the presence of Turners to strike the standard. All the same and notwithstanding the Claude-ward current of the stream of educated opinion thus to be accounted for, we may doubt whether the Master will be seriously advanced by this display. The constand elegance, the repeated romance, the arranged landscape, leave the spectator cold. In his hands even tall ships lose their magic; of his sun, for ever on the horizon, and wearisome in its contrived variety, we say with the poet that it burdens our spirit and the skies. He did not see the sea largely; his trees are of a convention that does not convince, and he uses the clouds of heavens for accessory purposes, not out of disinterested love for their very selves.

In the Third Room, besides the already noted Raphael and Van Dyke acquired by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and also the Duke of Devonshire's Titian and his Tintoretto, we have a particularly fine Franz Hals; one that is not so fine; and a sketch for "Las Meninas" (the finished picture is at Madrid) which, if it is not by Velasquez, is by some pupil of his and all in his manner. It may well, indeed, have some of the master's brush-work in it, if it is not his wholly. The nicest work is that expended on Infanta Margarita and the attendant nearest to her—the charming greys; and the passage of light that strikes the Princess's hair and boldly obliterates the boundary between hair and forehead. Velasquez himself, in front of a large canvas, and wearing the cross of Santiago, is seen in the background. The many figures are all sketchy of set purpose; there is the finish of an intentioned incompleteness. The "Portrait of Michael de Waal," by Franz Hals (lent by Mr. Arthur Sanderson), has the familiar collar and cuff, the broad-brimmed hat, and the equally familiar ruddiness of the well-tanned face, crowning a well-groomed figure. This painter had his own secret for the flesh-painting of these gentlemen merchants of his, with complexions that sea breezes have brought to bloom. The second canvas is the "Portrait of a Lady" lent by Mr. Dugdale), wonderfully alive, for all its stiffness. In the Fourth Room another "Portrait of a Lady" by Franz Halls is contributed by Mr. Norman Forbes Robertson, not a grand lady by any means, but a very attractively painted one. She is slightly melancholy; her oval head and face are drawn in a big way; and the glove, half encasing one of the hands clasped in front of her, is almost a cavalier's, with that suggestion of dash in it which marks the gloves of this master. A rather unusual Velasquez, but a remarkably fine portrait, is that of "Cardinal Borgia" lent by Mr. Ralph Bankes. The reds of the biretta, the face, and the cape have a sameness which was one of the painter's plans, and which time has intensified. The beautiful eyes, with their crisp shadows, are the making of a face which they light up with an alert, rather than an aloof, ascetism. Another Velasquez is also another "Portrait of an Ecclesiastic," and has the same owner. It is a shrewd study of character; but this time it is a heavy face with a square jaw that is illuminated by a pair of quiet eyes, bulgy under the tightened eyelids, darkened by shadows painted with a rare simplicity. The lips complete the portrait, which in its accessories is a dull performance from that hand. Two less than satisfactory Vandykes, each the "Portrait of a Lady," are lent by Lord Cobham; and near at hand is the Rubens now owned by Mrs Culling Hanbury, and catalogued as "The Family of the Duke of Buckingham," not, as it rightly should be, the "Family of Balthasar Gerbier." Unchildish children, an angry sky which is almost comically tragic in conjunction with the curtain that goes with it to make the background—this, and more, is the measure of the artificiality of this ambitious, dexterous, but quite uninviting composition.

The Sixth Room, which is the last that is opened for the Winter Exhibition, does not maintain the interest of its predecessors. Poussin and Guido are here for those who can bring fresh admiration to the "Bacchanalian Boys" and the "Cleopatra." Here is also a Philip IV., attributed to Velasquez, who is said to have painted twenty-three portraits of his Majesty, and this we venture to reckon a twentyfourth. A Tintoretto, lent by Mr. Leslie, R. A., "Pharaoh's Daughter and the Infant Moses," is not very happy in its main composition, where, with a symetry that is not characteristic of Tintoretto, the figures of two women leaning over a draped cradle, make the central group. But delightfully free are the figures of the stag-hunt which appear in the background. "The Trinity," attributed to Botticelli, is, in effect, a Crucifixion, very nobly planned, with some exquisite drawing, and a divine simplicity of expression on the faces of the supporting saints and in the deportment of the diminutive angels. This canvas comes from the collection of Mr. Leopold Hirsch. From Lord Windsors's comes the "Four Peasants" by Velasquez, a stud , marvellously minute in its observation and finish, of some of the heads which appear in his well known "Bacchus," sometimes known as "The Topers," at Madrid. It makes a delightful, if rowdy, tailpiece to the list of great and noble pictures of which space does not permit any fuller enumeration.

The spring season of the Popular Concerts has now commenced at St. James's Hall last Saturday when there was a large audience, partly, perhaps, curious as to the debut of the Parisian Trio, partly beyond question attracted by the announcement of Madame Liza Lehmann's always favourite song cycle, "In a Persian Garden." An enormously long programme likewise comprised a couple of trios for pianoforte and strings, and no fewer than seven solos for the various artists. Madame Lehmann's setting of Omar Khayyam's poem was entrusted to Madame Bertha Rossow, Miss Violet Simpson, Mr. William Green, and Mr. Denham Price, Mr. Green obviously being the favourite of this quartet party. The Parisian Trio, although they now made their first appearance under this name, are as individual artists more or less well known here. The least familiar member of the party is M. Jacques Thibaud, who is a skilful violinist, although his tone is rather hin. He was at his best in a Gavotte by Bach, and in Dr. Saint-Saens's "Havanaise," while Beethoven's Romance in F needed a warmer style than he possesses. In Dr. Saint-Saens's pianoforte trio in E minor, Op. 92, with which the programme opened, M. Thibaud was at the outset disconcerted by the breaking of a violin string in the middle of the first movement, but the performance was, on the whole, a fairly good one. The pianist, M. Raoul Pugno, has more than once before visited us; while M. Joseph Hollman, the violoncellist, is practically a resident of this country. M. Pugno, who is one of the leading Professors of his instrument at the Paris Conservatoire, was heard in a couple of pieces by Chopin, but his talent was more effectively shown in one of Liszt's Rhapsodies. M. Hollman's solo was Dr. Max Bruch's well-known setting of the Hebrew penitential melody "Kol Nidrei." Dr. Saint Saens's trio in E minor was, it seems, new to Popular Concert audiences, although it had, of course, been heard elsewhere.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. S. Rebsch presided at the meeting of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held yesterday, and there were also present—Brigadier General Ventris, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Colonel M. D. Olivier, Mr. E. Grey, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Major Meyer, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

THE RECLAMATIONS QUESTION POSTPONED.

The board considered a report of the Reclamations Committee No. 1 of the 15th instant.

The consideration of the report was postponed till the next meeting as the Hon Mr. Ibrahim desired to know how certain figures in the report had been arrived at.

The board then proceeded with the consideration of another report by the same Committee, but as some further information was required on a certain matter embodied in the report, it was sent back to the Committee for re-consideration.

POLICE QUARTERS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD.

The chairman said that pending the reconsideration of the report, the following resolution might be passed:—That the board were of opinion that a scheme for providing accommodation for the police of the City on the Trustees' Wodehouse Road Estate near the Elphinstone College Students' quarters ought to be made.

Mr. Wacha thought that the scheme could wait; there was no hurry about it. They ought first to open up some of the congested streets in the Fort just opposite to the Office of the Trust. He moved an amendment to the effect that the scheme of constructing police quarters on the Wodehouse Road be postponed "sine die."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim hoped that the undertaking of that scheme would not delay their works in connection with the various other schemes necessitating acquisition of properties.

The chairman said that the other schemes would not be delayed in the slightest degree.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original proposition was then put to the vote and agreed to.

OVERBRIDGE AT CHOWPATTI.

The board next considered the construction of the proposed overbridge between the Queen's Road level crossing at Chowpati and the French Bridge in connection with scheme No. III.

The matter was referred to a committee for report.

SALE OF A BUNGALOW.

The board considered a letter from their Engineer asking for sanction to sell by public auction bungalow No. 1 on the Chowpatti Estate.

The necessary sanction was given.

THE LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report of the Land Committee was adopted:—

"Wodehouse Road Estate." We have considered plans and specification, as amended, of the building proposed to be erected on this site by Messrs. Jeewanjee and Co. and the Engineer's review thereon. We beg to recommend them for approval. We have considered amended plans and specification of the building to be erected by Mr. P. H. J. Rustomjee on site No. 6 and the Engineer's review thereon.

We beg to recommend that the plans and specification be approved subject to the following conditions:—(i) That the projecting balconies on the north-east side elevation are omitted. (ii) That an amended design is submitted for approval showing how the side is to be treated.

"Refund of Insurance premia".—We have considered a letter from the Special Collector, enquiring whether any general decision has been come to in the matter of the refund of Insurance premia from the date on which the Board acquire properties from owners in order to enable him to dispose of claims for allowance in awards. We are of opinion that as the properties acquired are mostly demolished after acquisition, the Board should not undertake to make refunds in such cases; separate arrangements can be made for insurance when considered necessary in special cases; and we beg to recommend accordingly.

"Agripada Estate."—We have considered a letter from Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Co., dated 2nd December 1901, enquiring whether the Board would leave to them plot No. 15, situated in the Agripada Estate, and if so that they may be informed of the area of the whole plot, the rent that would be charged per annum for a lease of 99 years' and the conditions of the lease; enquiring further whether the Board would give more than one lease for the area in view to its being sold in portions at any future time.

We have also considered the following memorandum, dated 14th December 1901, from the Engineer:—

The accompanying plan is that of the plot in question. When Sankli Street is continued westward as contemplated to Morland Road and Gilder Street, this plot will be divided into two.

This land was filled in with fresh earth in the year 1900.

(2) The frontage or opening on Ripon Road is about 60 feet; this occurs in the Northern portion and makes the value of that plot slightly greater than that of the southern portion, but in consideration of the short length of the Ripon Road frontage and of the large area applied for, the whole area of the two plots might be leased at a uniform rate.

Making allowance for interest on capital expended by the Board in improvements my valuation of the price for this land is Rs. 6. We agree with the Engineer's proposals both as regards the making of the road through the plot and the rate of rent, and recommend them for adoption.

"Wellington Lines Estate."—We have considered correspondence with the Engineer representing, under the circumstances stated, that Mr. J. N. Tata, lessee of sites Nos. 5 and 6 on the Wellington Lines Plot, has erected a compound wall and railing of a design different from that approved by the Board, but the railing is made of wrought iron and is more durable and costly than the sanctioned design, and asking that under the circumstances the railing may be allowed to stand as erected; and we beg to recommend accordingly.

New Ghat at the Kennedy Seaface for the Hindu Burial and Burning Grounds Committee.—We have considered letters from the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Hindu Burial and Burning Grounds Committee, asking that the Board may construct on behalf, and at the cost of, the Committee a new Ghat on the Kennedy Sea Face in lieu of the existing ramp which has been damaged by the action of the sea, and a plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 2,845 of the cost of the work as submitted by the Engineer. We beg to recommend that sanction be accorded to the acceptance of the necessary contribution from the Committee and to the Engineer undertaking the work on their behalf subject to payment by the Committee of any excess that may be incurred over the amount of the estimate.

The board then adjourned.

A STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The report in your yesterday's issue of the Bombay University Senate's meeting held on Saturday last announces to the student world that the University has granted a special concession to the students appearing for the L. M. & S. examination. Dr. Dimmock's proposition for holding the above examination twice a year has been passed without opposition, and the whole student class will be glad to learn that. But what strikes me and I am sure to all, is the partiality shown by the Senate to a particular class of students by not conferring the privileges granted by Dr. Dimmock's proposition, upon the other students going up for final examinations in others than the medical faculty. I leave it for the people to judge whether this conduct of the Senate could be called fair and just. Dr. Dimmock in his speech in support of his proposition sets out certain reasons for granting the above concession to the medical students, but to me these reasons seem not special or particular to those students alone, but are common to all students going up for various final examinations, and I do not find anything extraordinary in the reasons stated to entitle the medical students alone to those privileges. I fail to understand why similar concessions should not be extended to the other faculties or branches of the University. Will not some kind and benevolent member of the Senate take up the cause of the Law and Engineering students and get the same privileges for them. This is the wish of a

Bombay, Jan. 28. STUDENT.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

A DISHONEST FOREST OFFICER.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in September last, convicted Bhow Anant of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. Accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

The accused was Range Forest Officer at Pandharpur. In a forest case decided by a Magistrate at Pundharpur, a reward of four rupees was granted by the Magistrate. On reference to the Conservator, the reward was apportioned, and the accused was ordered to pay rupees two out of it to Fakira, beat guard, annas ten each to two villagers Dada and Gaju and to retain the remaining twelve annas to himself. On the 17th December, accused submitted receipts in triplicate, bearing the signature of the payees for the amounts awarded to them. The charge against the accused was that he did not pay the ten annas each to Dada and Gaju, but dishonestly converted the sums to his own use; and that knowing the signatures of the two men on the receipt to be forgeries, he used the receipt as a payment voucher. The case for the prosecution, Mr. Pratt said, was a simple one. Dada and Gaju denied having received payment of ten annas each, and there was no doubt, Mr. Pratt remarked, that they were telling the truth. Gaju could not write, and the receipt bore his thumb impression. The thumb impressions of all the digits of the witnesses were taken in court by an expert; and it was clear from these that the thumb impression on the receipt was not Gaju's. It was clear, in Mr. Pratt's opinion, that the accused did not pay the money to the two men, and that the receipt was a forgery. Fakira's animus against the accused was so notorious, that the prosecution had not proceeded against the accused in respect of the two rupees for which Fakira had signed the receipt, but which, he said, he did not receive. Mr. Pratt reviewed the evidence to ascertain whether it was reasonably probable or even possible that the case was a false one, got up by Fakira. The accused made a statement in a departmental enquiry before the Divisional Forest Officer, in which he said that he took the thumb impression of Gaju himself. When expert evidence was given in the Magistrate's Court as to the thumb impression, accused varied his statement by saying that the thumb impression was taken by Fakira. Neither the accused's own explanation nor the evidence given by his witnesses was satisfactory, and he was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

DHOBI STRIKE AT SINGAPORE.

There has been a dhobie strike at Singapore, and the "Free Press" explains the reason why as follows:—"A short time ago the Municipality, after considerable discussion, framed a series of bye-laws to bring the operations of dhobies under proper regulation, and this attempt to regulate them the dhobies now resent. They cannot understand why in future they must not make their employers, last wash a resting-place for their weary limbs, nor damp the spotless linen after their own peculiar fashion. They object to these and other little peculiarities incidental to the dhobi business being checked and have struck work. So that now there will be, for a time, well-founded anxiety amongst those who take especial delight in the stiff collar and the glazed shirt. It appears that the Chinese dhobies have, as usual, taken the lead in the matter, and it is said that they have been round to all the Kling dhobi-houses and threatened them with assault, if they refused to go on strike. Accordingly there was a decided movement yesterday, and today (2nd inst.) there is declared a general dhobi strike." The strike came to an end on the following day. Some of the leaders had an interview with the Municipal President, when it was explained to them that the new regulations would not be put in force for some time to come. The Municipal scheme in full was also explained to them, and the men left in a contented frame of mind to resume work.

JAPANESE COLLIERS ON STRIKE.

A RIOTOUS CROWD.

Later information relating to the miners strike in the Abo colliery, in the vicinity of this port (says the "Nagasaki Press" of the 27th ult.), shows that the police officers who proceeded to the scene on Monday morning were unable to pacify the miners. The latter about 7 o'clock the same evening made a fierce attack on the office. Over 400 miners were engaged and stones were thrown at the office windows. Six bombs are said to have been thrown, but fortunately no one was injured. The men were armed with swords, iron bars, axes, etc. After demolishing the office, the men attacked the overseers, killing one and injuring several others. This state of affairs was telephoned to the local police-office and another batch of police was immediately despatched. Through their efforts, three of the miners were arrested. Subsequently the miners retired to their sheds. On Tuesday morning, Judge Otaguro, from the local Court, examined several of the ringleaders and 23 men were arrested, 8 of whom were sent for trial. The number of rioters decreased to 130 on that evening, and many of them are now hiding in the hills. The families of the clerks and overseers belonging to the mine came over to this port by boats to take shelter, carrying their furniture and effects with them. Various kinds of weapons seized by the police were conveyed to the local Court on Tuesday. Over 40 constables are still stationed there to keep watch on the rioters.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	4	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	26	11	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	8	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	13	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	6	6	16
G Mahim and Worli	8	2	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	99	53	163
Total plague deaths to date	102,707	89,194	
Same date last year	85	60	193

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,118 as against 987 during the previous week. Of the total number 347 died of plague which showed an increase of 51 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,419 which included 466 deaths from plague.

BOMBAY RACES.

5th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th February, 1902.

N. B.—Season tickets for Bombay Extra Races are not available for the Bombay Races.

Season Tickets.

	Rs.
Admittance to Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 ladies	25
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including tickets for 2 ladies	22

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Children will not be admitted under Ladies' Tickets.

Day Tickets.

OBTAINABLE AT THE GATE ONLY.

First Enclosure.

		Rs.
Admittance to Grand Stand and Enclosure including ticket for 1 lady		6
Admittance to Private Paddock		1
Ladies (separate tickets)	each	3
Children	each	3

N. B.—Ladies and Members of the W.I.T.C. are admitted to Private Paddock Free.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Children	As. 12

Season Tickets are obtainable up to Tuesday 4th February, and applications must be accompanied by full remittance for same.

Apply to Secretary, W.I.T.C., Byculla Club, or to Mr. Anandrao Sittaram, Eastern Assurance Co., Green St., Fort.

THE FAR EAST.

CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY RE-ORGANIZATION.

H. E. Yuan Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Chihli Province, after memorializing the Throne, has issued an order for the reorganisation of the Northern Chinese Squadron, with its headquarters at Chefoo.

Major Tachibana, a Japanese officer, has been appointed military adviser to H. E. Yuan Shi-Kai, and Lieut-Colonel Ikata fills a similar position to H. E. Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang. Both leave Japan for China immediately.

Sixty Japanese officers will come to China at an early date to assist in the reorganisation of the Chinese army in the Northern and Central Provinces.

TIENTSIN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The representatives of the Powers in Peking held a meeting when they discussed the future of the provisional Government which now administers the native affairs of Tientsin City. It is agreed on all hands that no material change can be made before February next, but it was thought desirable to consider the probable course of events after February. It is stated that the ministers of Russia, France and Belgium, were strongly in favour of the termination of the existence of the T. P. G. after that date, and that they were supported by the American and Japanese Ministers, while those of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy and Holland favoured a continuation of the provisional government. The probabilities are that the latter will be the actual course. The "status quo" cannot be altered till a majority of Ministers decides upon an alternative course. It will be observed that the Spanish representative has not expressed any view. So far as Spanish interests are concerned, the existence or termination of the T. P. G. is obviously a matter of complete indifference. The result of the discussion was made known to Prince Ching and Wang Wenshao.

ARREST OF A REFORMER.

CAPTURED ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

The native papers are always cautious in giving news with reference to anything connected with the Government. The Canton Chinese daily, "Ling Hoi," speaks on Monday, the 6th inst., for the first time of the arrest of Pat Wing-nin last Wednesday morning on board the s.s. "Powan" on her arrival in Canton from Hongkong. The Chinese soldiers must have known their man very well, for, on the steamer going up to the wharf, they rushed on board and without any apparent difficulty picked out Pat Wing-nin from among the passengers. When it is remembered that there are always hundreds of passengers on these river steamers, the only plausible explanation of this smart capture is that the unfortunate man was accompanied by a spy or spies from Hongkong. The "Ling Hoi" says that the Chinese Government have long been trying to get hold of this man. The agents of the Chinese Government traced him to Hongkong and took the first chance of arresting him when he ventured away from British soil, forgetting that the deck of the Powan is as sacred as any spot of the British Empire. It is annoying to think that a Foreign Government has more than once abused the liberty of Hongkong by sending forth her spies to swoop down on their hapless victims. History and experience alike shew how extremely hard it is, if not altogether impossible, to prove all this although everyone knows it is perfectly true. Opportunities like that now in question, when, without any permission or authority, the emissaries of a foreign country board a British vessel, are too precious to be missed, and, rightly used, a lesson may be taught to those who are responsible for this outrage as shall make such a thing impossible in the future and at the same time refresh the minds of those who are so liable to forget that Hongkong is really British territory.

CHRISTMAS TROUBLES IN TIENTSIN.

AFFRAY BETWEEN GERMANS AND BRITISH.

The season of festivities has been marked by some slight indiscretions on the part of individual soldiers but (says the "China Times") generally the relations of the troops have been increasingly cordial. As exception to this rule occurred on Christmas day. A German soldier was observed by the British military police in Taku Road with his bayonet drawn. The British police promptly ordered him to sheath the weapon. This enraged the German, and, on his refusing to comply with the instructions given him, he was arrested and marched along Taku Road in custody. Six or seven other German soldiers, who had followed the arrested man, determined to rescue their comrade. They attacked the British police near the Meadows Road, and Lance-Corporal Evans received a cut across his head from a German bayonet. The prisoner got himself free, but a patrol of German military police came up and arrested the German who had caused the trouble. The disturbance then ended. The German military authorities ordered an enquiry into the case, and evidence was taken at the Gordon Hall by the British Provost Marshal, Captain Fane, with a view to assisting the German authorities.

THE 'PRINZ HEINRICH' TRAGEDY.

On the 24th ult., an inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr Gentle, at the General Hospital, Singapore, on the body of an Assistant Engineer of the N. D. L. Mail steamer "Prinz Heinrich," who was discovered dead in his cabin apparently from the effects of a revolver wound, during the voyage of the "Prinz Heinrich" from Penang to Singapore. From the evidence (says the "Singapore Free Press") it appears that deceased and the man who was discovered lying wounded in the cabin near him had a quarrel over one of the lady passengers on the "Prinz Heinrich," and as a result, both loving the lady and neither wishing to give way, they both decided to commit suicide. The name of the dead man is Fritz Boldt, and that of the other, Boehelken. Boehelken was covered with blood when arrested in the cabin on the "Prinz Heinrich," and he was hugging the body of Boldt, and franctically carrying over it. A small revolver, with two of the chambers discharged and three still loaded, was lying close at hand to the two men. Boehelken refused to make any statement, saying he reserved his defence until tried in the German Courts. A verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was returned against Boehelken, who, it is understood, remains here in custody until he is extradited to Germany.

GOLD DEPOSITS IN KIRIN.

A Kirin, Central Manchuria, dispatch states that a Japanese mining engineer travelling in that region has discovered a rich gold bearing district at Sank'o, not far from the city of Hunchun, in Kirin province. The discovery was reported by the Japanese to the Kirin authorities, the former entering into an agreement for the concession with the Chinese Government and guaranteeing to pay an annual royalty of fifteen per cent. of the net output. To guard the concession from unauthorised goldseekers a detachment of 200 soldiers has been sent to the spot.

MANCHURIAN OFFICIALS DENOUNCED.

A Peking dispatch states that when Prince Ching went to Paoting the other day, to meet the Court he presented a secret memorial to their Majesties. There was much conjecture at first as to the purport of the memorial; but later on it was discovered that Prince Ching had severely denounced the conduct of certain Manchurian officials, and that an Imperial Rescript thereanent may be expected as soon as the Court gets settled down in the old palaces which were left in such a hurry in the middle of August, 1900.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

According to a letter from the "Sin Wan Pao's" Peking correspondent, under date the 22nd December Prince Ching and Wang Wenshao met M. Lessar on the previous day to deal with him in regard to the Manchurian question. The Russian Minister first spoke to Wang Wenshao to the effect that as all the stipulations and conditions of the Convention, submitted by him, had been agreed to by the late Li Hungchang, he now requested the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to affix their signatures to the document without making any alteration. In reply, Wang Wenshao said that as he did not know the details of the negotiations between the Russian Minister and the late Li Hungchang, and as the question was one of vital importance, he could not regard the convention as having been settled and ready for signing, and would insist upon the negotiations being renewed. M. Lessar then asked what were the opinions of the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, regarding the question, when Wang told him that Their Majesties considered that the matter was too important to be treated lightly, because it concerned all the other foreign Powers almost as much as it did China. Thereupon, M. Lessar said that it was purely a question between Russia and China and the other foreign Powers had nothing to do with it. Then turning to Prince Ching, M. Lessar said "When your Highness left for Kai-fengfu, you gave me the assurance that you would sign the convention immediately on your return to Peking. It is many days now since you came. How is it that you are still trying to put the matter off!" "Yes," replied the Prince, "but I told you plainly on my return that I could not attend to the matter until H.E. Wang Wenshao arrived, when all the objectionable clauses in the convention must be eliminated after consultation." When the Chinese Plenipotentiaries returned to their residence after interviewing M. Lessar, they sent him a formal despatch, stating what alterations in the proposed Convention the Chinese Government wanted to be made.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The strongest animals exist entirely on vegetable food. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. An elephant is a match for several lions and is a vegetarian. The animals with most speed and endurance—the horse, the reindeer, and the antelope—are also vegetarians.

The Fire and Lighting Committee of the Council of New Orleans has given the necessary rights to a telephone company which undertakes to provide telephones at very low rates. The company is to instal within eighteen months 20,000 telephones, free of cost, and the rates are to be two cents for the use of the 'phone for five minutes.

A Kansas doctor "rounded up" an editor because he didn't mention the physician's name in the announcement of births. "I'll do it on one condition," said the editor. "What's that!" said the doctor. "That I shall also mention your name in connection with the deaths," replied the editor. The physician said he didn't believe he cared to have his name mentioned in connection with births anyway.

When Para rubber trees are tapped, after the gum has run into receptacles and stiffened, a species of large black ant is accustomed to cut out pieces of the rubber and carry them away. Bees also find use for india-rubber, and some species in South America actually cut the bark of trees that produce resinous substances in order to cause a flow of the sap. The gum is employed by the bees as a ready-made wax for their nests.

The Japanese smoke in a very peculiar manner. Their pipes are very similar to the Chinese opium pipes, having very small metal bowls, with bamboo stems and metal mouthpieces, and only hold enough tobacco for three or four whiffs. They use a tobacco which is cut extremely fine, and looks more like a light blonde hair than anything else. It is of a very good quality, however. The Japs take a whiff of smoke and inhale it, letting it pass out through the nostrils. They rarely smoke more than one pipeful at a time.

A petition has been presented to the Saxon Diet praying for the passage of a law prohibiting medical treatment of incurables. The petitioner, a certain Herr Jacob Richter, of Bad Kreischa, near Dresden, further demands that medical men shall be authorised to poison incurable invalids in order to end their sufferings. As such legislation would be contrary to the laws of the German Empire, says the "Koelnische Zeitung," the Petition Committee has decided not to lay this strange request, before the plenary assembly of the Diet.

The highest waterfall in the world, the "Gazetteer" tells us, is the Carosola cascade, in the Alps, having a fall of 2,400 feet. But a waterfall in the San Cuayatan canyon, in the State of Durango, Mexico, now claims first place. It was discovered by some prospectors ten years ago in the great barranca district, which is called the Tierras Desconocidas. While searching for the famous lost mine, Naranjal, a great roar of water was heard. With great difficulty the party pushed on and up and down the mighty chasm until they beheld the superb fall, which is said to be at least 3,000 feet high.

A novel method of rewarding regular attendance and at the same time encouraging thrift among young people has been adopted at Princes Risborough, Bucks. At the New Year's distribution of prizes in connection with the Parish Church Sunday School, instead of the most regular scholars being presented with medals, according to the custom hitherto observed, those children entitled to rewards were each given a Post Office savings bank book, containing a "first" deposit of two shillings and were urged to add to the sum out of their pocket-money. The innovation proved very popular.

The latest report of a New York society which devotes its attention to the study of vital statistics says that the oldest man alive is Izal Bodofsty, a citizen of Moscow. This Russian, who is 136 years old, has still good eyesight. His father died at the age of 120.

The most aged woman of to-day, as far as these investigators can discover, is Mrs. Nancy Hollifield, an inmate of a sanatorium in Michigan, who has seen 117 years.

Ismail Hudjo, of Khuti, Albania, is reported to have died last month at the age of 1 0, his faculties being unimpaired and his teeth intact until the last. His case, however, cannot be corroborated.

A ticket-seller in a theatre once owned a parrot that was quick at learning to repeat phrases he heard. The ticket man went to the country for his summer holiday and took the parrot. One day the bird got out of the cage and disappeared. His owner searched about for him, and, finally, towards evening found him, despoiled of half his feathers, sitting far out on the limb of a tree, while a dozen crows were pecking at him whenever they could get a chance, and all this time the poor parrot, with his back humped up, was edging away from the crows and constantly exclaiming, in imitation of his master: "One at a time, gentlemen; one at a time."—"Sydney Sunday Times."

"Truthfully speaking, sir," began the poor young man, "I think your daughter is without a peer." "So do I!" snapped the multi-millionaire, "and I shall find one for her at once. You may go, sir."—"Philadelphia Record."

A correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" asks: Should not "Ga'canny" be the correct form of the term now so generally applied to the "Go easy" principle of labour? Such an expression, at any rate, would, I believe, be employed on Tyneside for "Go gently," or easy.

Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, who died the other day, aged ninety-five, was said to be the first person who ever sat for a photograph. She posed for her brother, Dr. John W. Draper, who had discovered a process by which a daguerrotype could be made in a few minutes. The photograph was made in 1839, when Miss Draper was known in New York society as "Dolly" Draper, and the picture, with the statement that the subject had to pose "only about six minutes," created a sensation in artistic circles. The original picture became the possession of Lord Herschell, whose heirs still retain it.

The coming man will have a larger brain and a slighter body than the present. We see now in the more intellectual sections of humanity and increasing sensitiveness to stimulants, a growing inability to grapple with such a matter as alcohol, for instance. No longer can men drink a bottleful of port; some cannot drink tea; it is too exciting for their highly wrought nervous systems. The process will go on, and the Sir Wilfrid Lawson of some near generation may find it his duty and pleasure to make the silvery spray of his wisdom tintinnabulate against the tea-tray.—H. G. Wells in the "English Illustrated Magazine."

Women who have trouble with English cooks and sigh for Chinese cooks may console themselves by the thought that there are drawbacks to Mongolians. A story is told of a Chinese cook who was especially distinguished for making fine cakes and who determined that his master-piece at a festivity should be a grand cake. He asked his mistress if she did not think it would be nice to have a motto to ornament the top. She smilingly consented to let him finish his work in any way he might think suitable. When the big cake appeared she was amazed at the result. The cook was attending a mission Sunday School, and there he had found his motto: "Prepare to meet thy God!"

A young American gave a Klondike dinner recently. The dining room was arranged with canopies of rough canvas to give the appearance of a tent. The table was of rough hewn boards, and there was no covering. A tin plate was at each place, and the plates were flanked by knives, forks, and spoons of the cheapest variety. All the guests were invited to come in Klondike costume. The men wore flannel shorts and the women were dressed as suited their individual tastes. The butler who served the dinner wore high boots, and slapped the food down at each place in true miner spirit. Nothing but beer was served to drink, and as there were no glasses the efforts of the guests to drink from the bottles were weird in the extreme.

A Chinese boy was brought into the Peking hospital terribly injured by a heavy log falling upon him. The doctors, to save his life, cut off his leg. The mother came, apparently to help to nurse the lad. The patient, however almost immediatly afterwards died, and expert examination showed that his mother had given him arsenic. Her reason, it is supposed, was to prevent her son from the disgrace of reaching the next world in a maimed condition. This is a very strong point with the Chinese who always pickle an amputated member to have it buried with them when they eventually die. In this instance, the family being poor and a whole leg being difficult to pickle, the simpler course was taken of poisoning, the boy, so that he and his leg might go together.—"Indian Medical Gazette."

Mr. John Morley has been almost entirely engrossed of late in his biography of W. E. Gladstone, which is well advanced at the printer's. In reading the proofs Mr. Morley has had the assistance of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, while he has had help from several old Liberals, notably Mr. Charles Stewart Parker. It is now believed that the Life will be ready during October this year.

London apprentices may again begin to stipulate in their indentures not to be given salmon more than three times a week, for several varieties of the salmon tribe have been captured this winter in the estuary of the Thames. An undoubted specimen of salmo salar, weighing 4lb. 7oz., which was taken in nets at Leigh, is being preserved, and will shortly be on view in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

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...ADERS.

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...the spring months Mr. John Lane will publish two novels in which people are likely to interest themselves. Mr. Henry Harland has written the greater part of a story, with which he is to follow his delightful Cardinal's Snuffbox. Then Mr. Charles Marriott, whose novel, The Column, made something of a stir, has finished another one. He is now giving all his time to the pursuit of letters, and has made his home at a pretty seaside village in Cornwall.

If rumour be right, it was Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly who wrote that rather noteworthy book, The Lover's Progress. It appeared anonymously some little time before Christmas, and so far the author has remained unknown. Mr. Vizetelly is, at all events, a very industrious writer, and now he is finishing another book. This is a history of two Frenchmen who are supposed to have been the originals of the Bluebeard of tradition, or prototypes of him. Anyhow, a sober account of their careers, told from historical sources, will show that they were not unworthy of the distinction.

Sir Walter Besant's autobiography will be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson. The Author states that it is remarkably free from personal references; it says nothing at all about the pecuniary side of his career as a professional man of letters; and is quite, silent about his domestic life. It tells briefly and modestly of the influences which led him to be a novelist and an antiquarian, and of the circumstances which conduced to his success. The story of his childhood is told with some detail, and he states his religious convictions.

Mr. Dooley has been visiting the chief American cities, with the object of writing a volume of articles on their citizens as types of the American. He has been to Washington, where the American politicians congregate, to Philadelphia, near by, which is sometimes called a slow town, and to Boston, which prides itself on its culture. He has revisited Chicago where he discovered Mr. Dooley, but whether he can add anything to what he has already said about the Chicagoans remains to be seen. Naturally, the New Yorkers will not go unrecorded, for Mr. Dooley now makes his home among them.

Mr. Asquith has written an introduction for a book on Liberalism which Mr. Grant Richards will shortly publish. It is by Mr. Herbert Samuel, who describes it, in his sub-title, as an attempt to state the principles and proposals of contemporary Liberalism in England. He gives an account of the leading principles on which the action of the Liberal party is based, a survey of the measures it advocates, and a summary of the chief facts and arguments that support its policy. He believes that a statement of this kind has not yet been attempted on behalf of Liberalism.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Gallup, the newest herald of the theory that Shakespeare was Bacon, is kindly remembered at the British Museum. She spent a good deal of time within its walls investigating her self-set task. One afternoon Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, happened to be at the Museum, and was introduced to his literary countrywoman. Later she sent him a copy of her book, but if it converted him nothing has been heard of the fact. Mrs. Gallup injured her eyes somewhat, by long poring over old books in pursuit of the bi-literal cypher, and nobody can wonder. She is to reply to her English critics in the March number of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

Sir Robert Herbert has been editing the speeches and correspondence of his kinsman, the late Lords Carnarvon, in reference to Canadian federation. He has now finished this task, and the book will be published shortly by Mr. John Murray. Lord Carnarvon was twice Colonial Secretary, and his work for Canadian federation, and his later effort towards the same end in South Africa, are pages of our history. No doubt his writings and speeches on a subject for which, altogether, he was full of zeal, are thought to be useful at the present time. His negotiations with Mr. Parnell, while he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will be remembered, if only for the controversy to which they gave rise.

A new translation of Zola's story, L'Œuvre, is to be published next week by Messrs. Chatto. It will have the title His Masterpiece, and in a preface Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly describes it as—a strikingly accurate story of artistic life in Paris during the last years of the Second Empire. Amusing at times, extremely tragic and even painful at others, it not only contributes a necessary element to the Rougon-Macquart series of novels—a series illustrative of all phases of life in France within certain dates—but it also represents a particular period of M. Zola's own career and work. The allusion here is to the fact that Zola, before he attained fame as a novelist, had acquired considerable notoriety among Parisian painters and sculptors as a revolutionary art critic.

Time and again recently it has been noted how the native American novelist is coming into his own in his own country. No more do English novelists monopolise the dollars and the attention of American readers. This appears clearly enough from a list which an American authority has drawn up of the new books that were most popular in America last year. Here it is:—Alice of Old Vincennes; Eben Holden; The Crisis; The Visite of Elizabeth; The Helmet of Navarre; Eleanor; The Puppet Crown; Crown; The Eternal City; Truth Dexter; Singletown on the Pike; The Right of Way; L'Aiglon; Richard Yea and Nay; In the Palace of the King. As will be seen, American writers quite hold their own in competition with their British rivals.

We are to get a new quarterly, entitled "The Art Worker's Quarterly." It will be edited by Mr. Paulson Townsend, and published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The quarterly is being started to meet what has latterly appeared to be a need in the literature of applied art. Primarily it is meant to supply full-sized working designs for craftsmen who may not design their own productions, and who find difficulty in obtaining suitable designs. Further, it will seek to supply those who may have some knowledge of the principles on which design is constructed with specimens of sound and wholesome ornamental work from the best historical and contemporary examples. Explanatory text will accompany the designs, and there will be illustrated articles on the various crafts and on the more prominent decorative art phases of the day.

Mr. H. G. Wells's remarkable book, "Anticipations," is having a good sale. It is now in the fifth edition. —There is just appearing in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations series a volume by Mr. Charles Lethbridge Kingsford on Henry the Fifth of England. He is viewed as the typical mediæval hero.—"A Modern Pilgrim in Galilee" is the title of an illustrated volume by the Rev. John Rooker, which Messrs. Skeffington will shortly publish.—Messrs. Black are about to publish Mr. G. E. Mitton's new novel, "The Opportunist."—"Judah Pycroft Puritan is a romance of the Restoration, by Mr. Harry Lindsay, which Messrs. Chatto will publish next week. They are bringing out a sixpenny edition of the Besant-Rice novel, Ready Money Mortiboy.—The King and Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted beautifully-bound editions of the Cambridge Standard Edition of the Book of Common Prayer, as recently revised. There were presented by the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University on behalf of the University Press.

Two announcements have been made of unusual interest for literary readers. One is that Mr. George Meredith is at work, and has been at work for some time at intervals, upon an autobiography, and that we may hope to have this book in our hands next year. Mr. John Morley, a very old friend of Mr. Meredith and admirer of his genius, has undertaken, it is said, to revise the proofs. Perhaps Mr. Meredith might do something by way of return to help Mr. Morley in the reading of Mr. Gladstone's character, a bit of analysis well worthy of the great novelist's subtlety. If Mr. Meredith reads his own heart as he reads other people's there will be after his autobiography nothing further to reveal at the Day of Judgment, as Mr. Gladstone was reported to have said of Purcell's Manning. On this occasion possibly even Mr. Asquith may overcome his repugnance to autobiographies. Since this paragraph was written a contradiction of the rumour has appeared in the Press, apparently with the authority of Mr. Meredith's publishers. Seeing that Mr. Meredith has a son in Messrs. Constable's firm, the contradiction must be taken as decisive.

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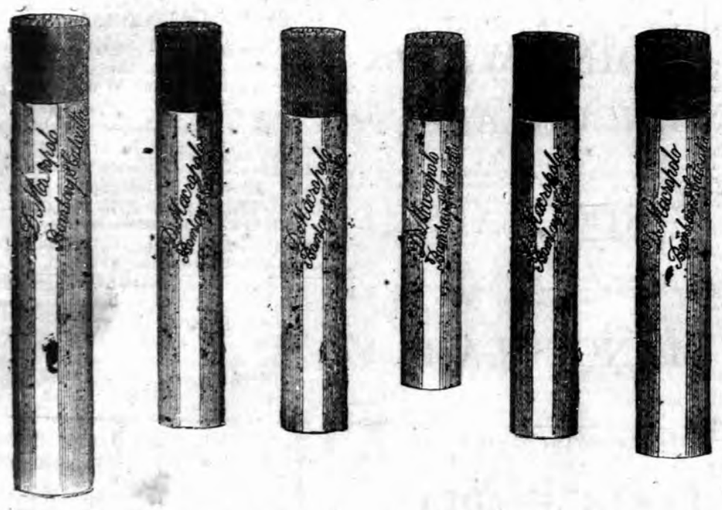
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